THE LOUISVILLE WEEKLY JOURNAL.

VOLUME XXXII — LOUISVILLE, KENTUCKY, TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 26, 1861. — NUMBER 16.

THE WEEKLY JOURNAL,

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED BY

PRENTICE, HENDERSON, & OSBORNE,

JOURNAL OFFICE BUILDING, GREEN STREET,

BETWEEN THIRD AND FOURTH.

SUBSCRIPTION PRICE—IN ADVANCE.—Daily Journal $5; Country Daily $3; Tri-Weekly $3; Weekly, single copy, $2—five copies or more $1 50; Evening Bulletin $4; if mailed $5.

☞ Money sent in registered letters, only, at our risk

ADVERTISING RATES—INVARIABLY IN ADVANCE.

In Weekly Journal—each square (10 lines or less, first insertion.....$1 00
Each continuance.....50

ALL advertisements must be paid for in advance or assumed by a responsible person in this city. This rule will not be deviated from.

AGENTS.

KENTUCKY.

Chas. Reed, Lexington.
M. L. Ogden, Owensboro.
Wm. B. Hodson, Burkesville.
G. L. Kem, Ghent.
W. F. Smith, Vine Grove.
J. L. Street, Cadiz.
W. R. Cooper, Danville.
Taylor & Farleigh, Richmond.
R. M. Haydock, Smithland.
Jas. A. Purcell, Big Spring.
T. Saddler, Paris.
J. M. White, Mt. Sterling.
A. Jones, Jamestown.
J. W. Prewett, Frankfort.
J. N. Vaughan, Greensburg.
S. E. Burton, Versailles.
W. H. Kirtley, Mt. Vernon.
L. D. Holloway, Stampling Ground.
Throop & Rrs., Shelbyville.
H. Smith, Jr., Caseyville.
J. V. Hull, Milton.
A. Curry, Harrodsburg.
C. J. Taylor, Columbia.
S. S. Hobbard, Hickman.
Thos. McQuerry, Lancaster.
J. B. Herndon, Mayfield.
Wm. Ellis, Bardstown.
Leb. J. Bradford, Augusta.
Dr. J. B. Nuckols, Lovisaville.
S. T. Glass, Henderson.
J. H. Chandler, Campbellsville.
S. B. Almon, Fredonia.
G. N. Shackelford, Madisonville.
J. H. Collins, Scottsville.
J. M. Perry, Russellville.
Dr. Barton, Franklinsville.
Henry co.
E. D. Hopper, Smithland.
H. McSherry, Buckhorn, Ohio co.
J. B. Bagwell, Elizabethtown.
Jno. M. Shewsbury, Big Spring.
Philip Lee, Shepherdsville.
M. D. Hay, Greenville.
W. M. Bricken, Lebanon.
J. Rimsten, Crab Orchard.
Cryer & Brand, New Castle.
J. F. Calhoun, Springfield.
R. H. Young, Middletown.
T. Burnett, Harrisville.
J. F. Calk, Mt. Sterling.
C. B. Hanpon, Winchester.
Hazelden, Bryantsville.
W. H. Rankins, Georgetown.
J. C. Martin, Cynthiana.
J. W. Prewett, Frankfort.
J. N. Vaughan, Greensburg.
S. E. Burton, Versailles.
W. H. Kirtley, Mt. Vernon.
L. D. Holloway, Stampling Ground.
Throop & Rrs., Shelbyville.
H. Smith, Jr., Caseyville.
J. V. Hull, Milton.
A. Curry, Harrodsburg.
C. J. Taylor, Columbia.
S. S. Hobbard, Hickman.
Thos. McQuerry, Lancaster.
J. B. Herndon, Mayfield.
Wm. Ellis, Bardstown.
Leb. J. Bradford, Augusta.
Dr. J. B. Nuckols, Lovisaville.
S. T. Glass, Henderson.
J. H. Chandler, Campbellsville.
S. B. Almon, Fredonia.
G. N. Shackelford, Madisonville.
J. H. Collins, Scottsville.
J. M. Perry, Russellville.
Dr. Barton, Franklinsville.
Henry co.
E. D. Hopper, Smithland.
H. McSherry, Buckhorn, Ohio co.
J. B. Bagwell, Elizabethtown.
Jno. M. Shewsbury, Big Spring.
Philip Lee, Shepherdsville.
M. D. Hay, Greenville.
W. M. Bricken, Lebanon.
J. Rimsten, Crab Orchard.
Cryer & Brand, New Castle.
J. F. Calhoun, Springfield.
R. H. Young, Middletown.
T. Burnett, Harrisville.
J. F. Calk, Mt. Sterling.
C. B. Hanpon, Winchester.
Hazelden, Bryantsville.
W. H. Rankins, Georgetown.
J. C. Martin, Cynthiana.

Ashby & Ryhe, Glasgow.
H. M. Bruce, Flemingsburg
J. H. Spellman, Paint Lick.
T. L. Sandusky, Mackville.
Dr. H. L. Given, Lagrange.
J. W. Cleiland, Midway.
W. T. Crall, Brandenburg.
W. T. Coulter, Elkton.
J. J. Youngblood, Bowling Green.
J. D. Pulliam, Hawesville.
Larkin Nall, Hartford.
Wm. Miller, Hardinsburg.
W. B. Anderson, Barboursville.
T. S. M. Dickinson, Manchester.
Dr. W. F. Morris, Yelvington.
J. W. Kendall, Gravesville.
F. D. Veiser, Eddyville.
E. C. Setzeland, Canton.
Wm. Kay, Woodville.
W. V. Garvin, Woodsonville
Jno. T. Bush, Hopkinsville.
W. W. Garnett, Pembroke.
A. J. Coulter, Lebanon.
M. D. L. Boren, Carter's Depot
J. Martin, Rose Ferry P. O.

ALABAMA.

J. M. Davis, Florence.
R. D. Wilson, Huntsville.

MISSISSIPPI.

Oscar K. Keeler, Columbus.
Sam'l F. Greer, Ripley.
J. D. Mann, Aberdeen.
H. Carpenter, Port Gibson.
M. Shannon, Vicksburg.
J. A. Snyder, Grenada.

LOUISIANA.

Kennett, Dix, & Co., No. 79 Tchoupitoulas-st., N. O.

TEXAS.

P. J. Gannon, San Antonio.
J. B. Root, Galveston.

MISSOURI.

Jo T. Baker, Trenton.
Thos. Spaunhorst, Richmond
R. Morrison, St. Louis.
Davis & Woolworth, St. Jo.

KANSAS.

J. Barton, Madison.
Dr. J. Denny, Vinennes.
J. Healy, Evansville.
H. Keene, Corydon.
E. Bohannan, Attica.
R. Barterdson, Mt. Vernon.
F. H. Hackaday, Princeton.

ARKANSAS.

A. McGee, Russellville.
W. E. Woodruff, Little Rock.
W. T. Edwards, Lewisburg.

GEORGIA.

Edwin Ricards, Augusta.

☞ The above gentlemen are authorized to receipt for money due us for subscriptions to our paper.

MONDAY, FEBRUARY 18, 1861.

SUNSHINE, &c.—We have been bathing our winter souls for a few days in the most delicious atmosphere that breathes from heaven before the coming of spring, and her flower-breath, breezes that have blown all day through skies the most delightfully blue, or ruffling the wings of the white swans of the upper deep—clouds that seem wanderers between even and morn, without a compass and without a will, trusting themselves to the gentle guidance of the breath that "blows where it listeth."

Yes, and in our suburban excursions, we have heard some most spring-like voices of stray birds that know the signs of the weather and when to break their winter silence, without almanac or mortal weather wisdom, from that strange prophet that men know not or will not know, Instinct.

These birds we shall take as our prophets, and prophesy from them. Besides, some blue-birds that we keep in the tropical secrecy of our hearts have been fluttering with Spring-inspiration. Moreover (which is conclusive evidence in any meteorological court), we have that sweet languid malady known among mortals as the Spring Fever. We have a distinguished friend who once upon a time in such Homeric lines as English permits, and the theme is worthy of, sang the languid and lazy hexameters of Spring Fever. We remember, too, our school-boy experience of this drowsy pell of vernal indolence. But we forget our mission.

Now Spring begins. Now may the thoughts of happy men and women go up to meet the morning skylarks in the smile of the sun, from the dreams in their bosoms. Happy fellows may sing songs to happy maidens and make their chorus,

> "In the light of thy beauty I am lost
> As the lark is lost in the sun."

And those forlorn dreamers who have missed the smile of the Goddess Occasion somehow or other, may dream and sigh (for Spring-air is the life-breath of sadness as of joy), and their thoughts may feel themselves nightingales and lean their breasts against the invisible thorn, and sing with Hood in his "Ode to Melancholy:"

> "Let clear wear smiles, and green grass wave,
> Mirth shall not win us back again,
> While fear is made of his own grave,
> And fairest clouds are gilded rain."

and conclude that

> "There's dark enough in any sky!
> To charge with black a raven plume."

Well—we beg pardon. The thought of these melancholy fellows and their nightingales (suggested by a forecast of St. Valentine's Day, we imagine, and its foregone experiences) liked to have run away with us and our morning-larks and blue-birds. Up into the Sunshine, birdies!

Sunshine and Spring-thoughts are at present predominent. Nature, it seems, does not fret herself about our little vexed mortalities. For as she does not ever wrinkle her "Azure Brow"—the infinite sweet sky looks down tranquilly over the troubled features of her waking or sleeping children. The right of secession and the prospects of the Southern Confederacy and the possibility of a compromise leave no trace on the rosy East of the morning sky however they rise like fog from the face of the morning papers. These things are born perhaps of the weather—the weather "takes no note" of *them*. The Omnipotent Weathercock, in shine or shadow, is omniscient on the steeple. The sun laughs over the death-bed of men and the funeral train of nations. (This last clause isn't presumed to be personal.)

We like to think of this dear old earth of ours—where Eve and Adam loved and sinned and suffered, and where their sons and daughters occasionally follow filially in their footprints, in and out of Eden—as a kind old lady whose merriest and sweetest thoughts are birds and flowers, and who depends a good deal, perhaps too much, for her happiness and our reflection of it on her crazy old lord the sun, who is a sort of Brigham Young after all, having a large family circle, and has too much to do to think of old Madam Earth all the time, and of us, her darling children. But certainly the warm-hearted old fellow has been doing his best for a few days, and we prophecy a happy time.

And as "the sun is out" so is the Blue Sky. How much does the world's gladness and cheerfulness depend on that "Paradise of cloudless nights" and Palace of glorious Days, the Blue Sky—the blue sea of the infinite deep, "where suns and their bright broods swim" according to that poetic limb of the Smith family, Alexander. *Apropos* of the Sunshine and of any number of cheerful thoughts sown by it and blossoming into it, kind-hearted reader, take the little dance of words below:

BLUE SKY.

> When dreary rains have veiled the Day,
> For many darkling hours,
> Till birds forgot their singing May,
> And bore their breasts unpraised to warm
> How brightens all the world anew,
> Among the cloyde alone,
> If but a single gem of blue
> For the wide Heaven is shown!
>
> Blue Sky! Blue Sky! we cheerily cry:
> Our joy awakens now;
> Our spirits, in the heavens high,
> Sing, sky larks in that blue!
> Blue Sky! Blue Sky! An open door,
> Though small, can hold the sun!
> The wide enough for Hope, once more,
> To deem the storm is gone!
>
> Blue Sky! Blue Sky! If Sorrow fill
> The soul with cloud and rain,
> Oh!me a gleam of Heaven may thrill
> The dark with light again.
> The blue is laughing every where,
> Beyond: the sun is nigh:
> The smallest door the heart can spare
> Will rainbow all its sky!

THE REACTION.—In the Presidential election, Portsmouth, Ohio, gave a heavy Republican majority, but, at a special election held in that town a few days ago, the sentiments of the people as to settling our national troubles by compromise was taken and out of 549 persons who voted, 547 were in favor of compromise and only two against.

Just give the people an opportunity to express their views, and the enemies of compromise in the North and the enemies of the Union in the South will hear peal after peal of patriotic thunder.

☞ Col. Colt, it is said, is about to establish an arms-factory in Georgia. We should be sorry if Uncle Sam were to put a halter upon that Colt.

THE DISSOLUTION OF THE UNION—THE LOUISVILLE COURIER.—On the 10th of November, four days after the Presidential election, the Lonisville Courier put forth a leading article upon the Union and the duty of Kentucky. In that article the able editor, after stating that the country was in great danger, and that the aggressions of the Black Republican party had alarmed the South, said:

> We do not think the election of Lincoln itself sufficient to warrant a dissolution of the Union, and we hope the slave States will go no further than we have indicated—we trust they will by take prompt measures to protect themselves against any attempt to carry out the principles of the Black Republican party—and we believe, that doing this, they will make one more attempt to preserve their equality in the Union, and to secure their just rights under the Constitution, holding themselves in readiness, should the worst come to the worst, to take care of themselves.
>
> * * * * * *
>
> Kentucky will not go out of the Union in consequence of the election of Lincoln. We do not suppose there is one man in it who thinks she will take such a step. She will wait and hope, until there is no room for hope.
>
> * * * * * *
>
> She will advise moderation, counsel prudence, urge forbearance, use all her influence to induce the Southern States to remain in the Union until there is no hope for peace, or justice, or safety in it. She will and can and ought to do no more.

When the paragraphs above were put forth in the Courier, Mr. Lincoln, as we have said, had been elected four days, and the Courier was as familiar as it is now with all the just causes of complaint which the South had against the North, yet that paper professed to believe that there was at that time no sufficient cause to warrant any State in going out of the Union, although it deemed that good cause existed for the Southern States to take measures to protect themselves against the carrying out of Black Republican principles among them and to preserve their equality in the Union. The editor said that he didn't suppose there was one man in Kentucky who thought that Kentucky would go out of the Union on account of anything that had taken place, and he added that she would advise moderation, urge forbearance, and use all her influence to induce the Southern States to remain in the Union long enough at least to see what developments the future would make. At the very time when he published this declaration the cotton States, and especially South Carolina, were adopting the directest means of going precipitately out of the Union, they prosecuted the policy of secession with all possible vigor, and they put that policy in practice with the utmost attainable despatch, and yet the editor of the Courier, far from rebuking them in any stage of their action, or pleading with them to pause, or intimating that they were rather hasty, applauded everything they did, held them up as models of vigilant and enlightened and energetic patriotism, condemned and denounced all complaints against them, and has ever since been invoking Kentucky to follow where they have led the way.

An editor's consistency is of course no very important matter. But the editor of the Courier was right when he held, after the election of Lincoln, that no sufficient cause then existed for the withdrawal of the Southern States from the Union, and certainly there is no more cause now than there was then. If States have gone unwisely out of the Union, let them come wisely back into it, but let not those that have wisely remained in go unwisely out.

THE SIX MILLIONS ROBBERY.—Prepared, as the country has been, for the most discreditable developments touching the conduct of ex-Secretary Floyd and his confederates in their disposition of the missing Indian bonds, it will, as a contemporary says, be startled by the extraordinary revelations of villainy made in the report presented by the House Committee.

Beside the gigantic robbery of Floyd & Company, the Schuyler fraud, the Fowler defalcation, and all other commonplace swindles dwindle into the merest insignificance.

From the report it would appear that the grossest carelessness has characterized the transactions of the public business, and that the rascality now brought to light has been coolly persisted in for a long time. Will it be believed that neither the Commissioner of Indian Affairs nor the Secretary of the Interior ever counted the bonds in person, and the only information that either of them could have possessed touching their safety was the payment of the coupons every six months, and such examinations as they occasionally chose to order to be made by others?

It is conclusively shown that Mr. Buchanan was some twelve or eighteen months since apprised, by Senator Benjamin, of the fact that Floyd had issued illegal acceptances. He replied that "the knew nothing about the matter; that they had been issued without any knowledge of his, that he did not know by virtue o what law they were issued, but that Mr. Benjamin might rely, if Governor Floyd had issued them, he had issued them properly, and that he had better apply to him to ascertain by virtue of what law he was acting."

Senator Benjamin, who in his youth had some experience of the danger of abstracting other people's property, long ago suggested to Floyd that he was acting "imprudently," and extracted from him a promise to desist from the further issuing of fraudulent acceptances. Nevertheless, the Secretary persisted in his course, and supposing Senator Benjamin's advice to have been given only a year ago, there have been since put forth by Floyd acceptances to the amount of $2,163,000, viz: In April, $40,000; in May, $250,000; June, $350,000; July, $35,000; August, $235,000; September, $125,000; October, $270,000. To this amount must be added the $798,000 of unconditional acceptances, of which there is no registry, and the grand total is as above stated. Having had his error and its probable consequences distinctly and repeatedly brought to his mind, and having expressed his determination to refrain in future from the commission of similar acts, he still persisted in his former course, and actually issued an acceptance for $155,000, at a date so late as the 13th of December, 1860. On the whole, a more deliberate, persistent, and monstrous instance of wholesale robbery and plunder does not appear upon the annals of crime.

☞ Kentucky cannot but feel a deep interest in all that concerns the interest of the South. Whatever affects Southern prosperity must directly or indirectly affect her. We much fear that the secession movement has already produced one result from which the cotton-growing States will suffer a permanent and substantial injury. It has, as a contemporary says, *compelled* England to redouble her efforts for securing new cotton fields for the supply of her necessities. She cannot, and will not, if she can possibly avoid it, rest permanently dependent on a region, whose productions depend so largely on the varying passions and caprices of the hour. The South has menaced England and France with a stoppage of their supplies, and with the starvation of their operatives. The mere utterance of the threat will compel both nations to endeavor to render its execution impossible. They will explore every portion of the habitable globe where cotton or any of its substitutes can be raised, and within ten years we fear we shall see Europe independent of the United States for her supply of cotton. They have "a world before them where to choose." They may go to Africa, where cotton grows spontaneously and labor is the cost of the corn or rice that support it—to India and China, where untold millions of it may be raised at wages of two or three pennies a day; they may go to Australia, to Asia Minor, Egypt, the West Indies, Central America, and elsewhere, and *now they will go there*, and inaugurate a system of production that may render them independent of a people who have madly attempted the overthrow of a Government that had every claim to their loyalty.

By secession the Gulf States have already inflicted upon that supremacy, which the monopoly of cotton would give them, a blow far more severe than could possibly have followed any policy which their enemies could adopt. It is to be feared that the wound, inflicted by that blow, is irremediable.

There is still a contest going on in New York over the seizure of the Georgia muskets by the city police. The latter refuse to surrender them, although they had not the shadow of authority to seize. Until the United States Government takes a hostile position against Georgia, which it has not yet done, no arms or any thing else destined for Georgia can be legally stopped.

Exchange.

Well, until Georgia declares war against the General Government, which she has not yet done, can she legally seize the forts, munitions, and revenue cutters of the United States? And yet what secession organ has expressed disapprobation of such seizures on the part of Georgia?

With us the canvass has but just begun.

Memphis Appeal.

Well, we must say you have made a miserable beginning. We guess you had better stop.

☞ The time foretold by Henry Clay has arrived; there are but two recognized parties, one for the Union and the other against the Union. The Washington Star, which, from its location, has every opportunity of forming a correct judgment, is satisfied that, in the May elections for Congress in Virginia, parties will divide in every district upon the question of Union and disunion, and that "no man who has directly or indirectly countenanced the projects of the reduction of the people of the South under its current despotism, and placing Virginia under its yoke, will be elected to represent her in the House of Representatives of the United States." The disunionists feel that they have gone too far, and they dread the reaction in the Gulf States, while the firm stand taken in the Border States fills them with dismay. This feeling is evinced by a letter-writer in the Charleston Mercury, who dates from Washington on the day of the assembling of the Peace Congress, and says:

> The Border States will be "placated," and then your reconstructionists will begin howling for the Union again. There's the danger. The only hope now is in the smashing up of the Peace Congress and getting Virginia out.

The Star also states that it has seen a private letter from a rabid secessionist, late a member of Congress from Georgia, in which he raved like a maniac over the impending reaction in the popular mind of the Gulf States, and boldly intimated that the people were to be kept in subjection in those States by a resort to the most despotic means, and that it is the purpose of those who have usurped the government of those States and deprived their people of American liberties, to make war on their former brethren, as to the best means of preventing the masses from stopping to reflect When we read these things we are all the more deeply impressed with a sense of gratitude towards the Legislature of Kentucky, which has by its action allowed the masses time to reflect.

But this remodeling of parties under the banners of Union and disunion is not confined exclusively to the South. The councils of the Republican party at the North show that such is fast becoming the case in that section Pennsylvania has always been loyal to the Union, and has never subscribed to the Chicago platform, though she adopted its nominee as the best plan to break down the corrupt power of the Administration party. In New York the course of the Albany Journal has long since foreshadowed a disruption of the Republican party, and the Albany correspondent of the Herald gives a review of its progress in the following cheering language:

> As I have stated on former occasions, everything is pointing to a complete remodeling of parties in this State. Greeley and his friends to be sure, are for the extreme and no conciliation Republicans, whilst Thurlow Weed, carrying the banner of compromise, will lead the conservative Republicans into a new or Union party, to be formed of the moderate Democrats and Union Republicans. There are daily signs of the approach of this event. Not a day passes but the political world are adding material to that new combination; and you need not be surprised to see in the next State canvass a radical Democratic, a radical Republican, and a Union or national party to be the struggling between the two. In times of revolution and peril like these, parties and combinations are formed rapidly. The nucleus of that party has already been formed; it is only necessary for coming events to cement the particles, and the driftwood floating upon the political currents will then find a lodging place and form a powerful party.

SOUTH CAROLINA HINTS AT RECONSTRUCTION.—The Charleston Courier advises that the general Montgomery convention of the seceding States shall merely organize a provisional Government for two years, and not attempt to go into any details of federal matters in the new Union at present. And in the same connection it says that "it should be distinctly understood by all our late federal associates, who meditate reconstruction or peaceable adjustment in a return of any State, that an indispensable conditon to even the reception of proposals for negotiation is the placing of each seceding State fully and practically in the enjoyment of her own soil and territory." So it seems that if the general government will give the Palmetto kingdom a "quit claim" on the forts, guns, &c., and acknowledge the validity of her secession, she will then listen to proposals for a return to the Union.

Is it not at least barely possible, that, after a little more experience, she will be disposed to make proposals instead of merely listening to them?

☞ The expenses incurred by the seceding States are enormous. Those States have, nominally at least, formed a provisional government, distinctly recognizing that each one of them has a perfect right to go out of the union whenever it pleases, for whatever cause it pleases, or for no cause if it pleases. Well, if the Union were to be broken up, the States that had composed the Confederacy would no doubt dispute if not fight about any public debt that might exist, and the whole debt would be practically if not theoretically repudiated. In full view of such a condition of things, what European or other capitalist would loan the new government a dollar? What credit could such a government expect to have in any money-market in all the world? What recourse could it hope to have to meet the enormous expense of getting and keeping itself under way except the levying of a frightful tax upon its people—a tax in comparison with which even that upon the burdened subjects of Great Britain weighs but as a feather!

☞ A special telegraphic despatch from Washington to the Philadelphia Bulletin has the following:

> Vice President Breckinridge says that the election of the Hon. Jefferson Davis as President of the Cotton Confederacy is a hopeful omen, indicating that a re-construction of the Federal Union and a permanent settlement of our slavery troubles is possible. Mr. Breckinridge adds that he knows that Mr. Davis is not so ultra in his political opinions as is generally supposed.

The Vice President has evidently been "out in the cold" long enough. The action of the Kentucky Legislature assured him that no aid and comfort could be obtained from a home quarter, and he therefore seems preparing himself to accede to a speedy adjustment of our difficulties. If the Bulletin's despatch "speaks sooth," we shall expect a strong Union message from Gov. Magoffin on the 20th of March, when our General Assembly reconvenes.

☞ The Charleston Mercury, not feeling satisfied at the cut direct given to South Carolina by the Montgomery Southern Convention, begins to question whether the Convention has any authority to elect a President and Vice President of the Southern Confederacy. The Palmetto State has been shamefully deprived of her "rights," and we advise her to make with all possible speed a second secession, and get out of the shabby confederacy which ignores the claims of Rhett, Keitt, Boyce, & Co.

☞ If Arkansas secede, as we trust she will not, there will be, according to appearances, a first-rate opening for a first-rate fight between her and Texas. The Arkansas authorities have seized at Napoleon the supplies destined for the army in Texas, sent there to protect the whites from the Indians. We guess Texas will swear by all her bowie-knives that she won't stand that.

☞ Has the cotton State Congress fixed the compensation of the Southern President, Vice President, Members of the Cabinet, Senators, and Representatives, foreign ministers, &c., &c.? Of course the cotton State Government cannot but scorn the thought of paying less than the old government, and probably it will pay more. It can't think of being as penurious as the Yankee concern at Washington.

☞ The Cotton States now hold sixteen of the forts of the South, and the Federal Government has seven. Fortunately, with the exception of Forts Sumter, Moultrie, and Pinckney, the sixteen and the seven are so far apart, that they cannot think of bombarding each other.

☞ In some parts of Kentucky it is said that men ride on horseback with Union badges mounted upon the heads of their horses and Disunion cockades tied to their tails. The horses occasionally kick up, however, on account of the affront to their hinder extremities.

☞ Mr. Wigfall said in the Senate that he would rather keep a railroad hotel and sell unbaked bread, pies, meat, and rye coffee at twenty-five cents than be President of the United States. Certainly all honest men would much rather be should.

☞ South Carolina has been decidedly snubbed in the Southern Congress at Montgomery. She has received none of the honors. She is said to be much dissatisfied. Isn't it time for her to secede from the cotton State Confederacy?

☞ New Orleans has been illuminated on account of secession. Ay, but how very long before she will be illuminated with her old prosperity!

☞ The Knoxville secessionists burned Andy Johnson in effigy. Wont they now burn Tennessee in effigy?

TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 19, 1861.

☞ It is high time that the people of those slaveholding States that have seen no sufficient cause for disunion should look dispassionately and intelligently at the position in which they have been left by their frightened and runaway sisters. It is the more necessary to look the question square in the face, because, until the people have so intelligently examined and determined, the most desperate efforts will be made to turn their indecision into the most fatal of all decisions, an abandonment of their rights, interests, and duties in the American Union. It will be recollected that this precise point was presented and discussed in a letter addressed through our columns to the Governor of Kentucky on the 14th of January last. The Alexandria (Va.) Gazette republished a large portion of that letter, and in a few days afterwards a communication referring to the letter as follows:

> I have read with more interest the extract from this article, than any other paper yet published during the present distressing crisis. His opinion that Kentucky should 'remain in the Union, even if every other Southern State abandons it,' is supported by arguments not to be gainsaved, and applies with equal force to this ancient and renowned Commonwealth. With Maryland, Virginia, North Carolina, Tennessee, Kentucky, and Missouri, adhering to the Union, there would be a barrier or breakwater against which North'rn fanaticism and Southern furor would break in vain, and the guaranties of the Constitution could be strengthened and enforced, and would again be, in the words of Washington's Farewell Address, the "Palladium of our Liberties" all over the continent. But I did not intend in taking up my pen to dilate upon the views or arguments of this or that statesman, but only to say that if you could publish an edition of it at length, and at an early day and have it distributed as widely as possible, I shall be happy to contribute to the cost. Many other quiet conservative men, like your friend,
>
> M.

We quote this emphatic expression of opinion from Virginia with the view of directing the attention of the people of all the non-seceding slave States to certain facts which conclusively show that the policy of adherence to the Union is demanded of them by every consideration of right feeling and of reasonable intelligence.

We begin by repeating that we look for little good from the parties now in authority in the North. The first utterance even of the President elect, after his long and persistent silence, argues, unhappily, that he cannot reach up to the height of that great eminence which he has been called to occupy. His case, we fear, will prove another illustration of the miserable policy, from which the country has already suffered so much, of elevating obscure men to the highest office of the Republic, simply because they are not known.

The noble position which Kentucky has assumed, and which we trust she will maintain, is entirely independent of the official acts and declarations of the small politicians thrown up to the surface by the agitations of the recent unprincipled struggles for power and supremacy. That position is founded upon an intelligent conviction of the real strength and value of the American Constitution, and upon an undying faith in the capacity of the people for self-government. This faith does not absurdly suppose that the people or any portion of them may not be carried away by wild excitement and by mischievous delusions, but it does hold that there is in the body politic, as in the body natural, a *vis medicatrix naturæ*, a sanitary and restorative force, which will inevitably bring back to healthy action the public mind and the public conscience. This belief is the first and most essential element in all free government. It is the peculiar happiness and glory of the American Constitution, composed of the Federal and State sovereignties, that it provides a more effectual protection than ever before existed against the mischievous influence of popular excitement and delusion, until the storm is overpast, and reason and common sense have time to resume their sway.

Of course it will be seen that this intelligent position of Kentucky is in direct antagonism to the traitorous and anti-social scheme of *precipitation*, by which our Southern sisters have been seduced into disastrous revolution. That anti-social and anti republican scheme proved its traitorous character in fearing to trust the people either of the North or of the South. The leaders of the movement have insisted upon the consummation of the whole plan while their co-conspirators, their Abolition allies, were yet in power in the North. In direct opposition to every principle of free and constitutional government, it has persuaded the people of six States, in a sudden exacerbation of fear and frenzy, to abandon all their dearest rights and highest interests in the best, happiest, and freest government on this earth. A short time ago, by way of *reductio ad absurdum*, we asked the people of Kentucky if they would be frightened out of their senses and out of their rights in this Union by any fear of the man Lincoln. To our extreme mortification this argumentative suggestion of a moral impossibility which suggested to every generous mind its own emphatic negative, was actually urged by the Richmond Enquirer and other secession organs on the eve of the Virginia election, as a sufficient reason for the instant flight of that venerable Commonwealth from the glorious Union which her intelligence and patriotism had formed. Yes! the people of the Ancient Dominion were basely insulted by these organs with fearful pictures of Lincoln, the Illinois man, binding them hand and foot in chains, and sweeping the whole surface of their State with his terrible cannons! The degrading artifice did not succeed. Virginia replied at the polls that she was yet inhabited by men,—men conscious of their own power of self-protection, and of their capacity to meet the responsibilities of constitutional government.

Nothing can be more certain than that disunion on the slave line will inaugurate a reign of terror and of destructive violence fatal to both sections. By taking the Constitution of the United States out of the way of Northern Abolitionism, that portentous element of social evil will ride in triumphant riot over every feeble barrier, and the whole governing power of the North will be converted into one uncontrollable, radical Abolition Society. The raids and piracies and other infinitely varied forms of assault upon slavery will bring desolation and ruin upon the South. But the destruction of all that is good and pure and noble in Northern society, beneath the ruthless sway of this same infidel and agrarian power, will be hardly less disastrous. The preservation of the American Constitution, therefore, with all its present guarantees and muniments of the rights of person and property, is essential to the welfare of both sections,—is the first necessity of our whole country. The temporary or even the permanent alienation, if that were possible, of the cotton States, does not destroy the Constitution. The division on the slave line would destroy it, and destroy it beyond the possibility of reconstruction.

The great, almost the only pretence of argument employed now by secessionists in the Border Slaveholding States, is, that the Cotton States having wantonly abandoned the Union, against our wish and judgment and earnest remonstrance, we must of necessity SUBMIT to their dictation, and follow them, or become an oppressed and dishonored appendage to a Northern Confederacy.

It would be a sufficient answer to this to say that while we are a brave people the power of the State Governments will always be able us to keep off oppression, and to repel the first approaches of dishonor. But we have already shown, that, instead of being inferiors dependencies in the Union, the Border Slaveholding States, would occupy the highest and the most responsible position, and would be in close and effective alliance with all the sound and conservative elements of Northern society.

We now affirm, and we ask especial attention to the proposition, that with the Border Slaveholding States in the Union, and with the present Constitution, therefore, in full and vigorous operation, the pure and conservative portion of Northern society *will effectually resist and ultimately subdue the Abolition element*. Now for the proof of this proposition.

We know what abolition was in all the first years of its existence. Educated people in the North scorned it. The rabble everywhere hooted and pelted it. What gave it strength and power and respectability? The Southern leaders of the disunion movement have made some precious and pregnant confessions. They now boast that for twenty years and more they have designed and have been preparing for disunion. That avowal reveals the real source of most of the unhappiness of this country during that period. Southern disunionists combined with Northern abolitionists to make anti-slavery the subject of incessant and intense agitation, and thus to give it, first, respectability, and, then, power. Not only agitation, violent and continual, was practised, but the most extreme and indefensible positions were assumed. We all remember how the attack upon the right of petition "fired" the Northern heart, and gave a force to abolitionism that it never could have acquired otherwise. This, and similar movements, regarded as a defence of slavery and of the South, were called egregious blunders. But now that the authors of the mischief have told us their real purpose, it turns out to have been a policy deep and dark enough for the father of lies and of mischief himself.

Slavery and anti-slavery, thus forced into unnatural prominence, and made the absorbing topic of public thought, a large number of male and female novelists, dramatists, and preachers, rushed in to secure a rich harvest of popular applause and of pecuniary remuneration. Then came a venal press and aspiring politicians, all adding force to the abolitionism which they wished to use for their own purposes. All this was not enough to overcome the good sense of the Northern masses, who remained firm in their resistance to abolition. It required the appalling and unapproachable atrocities of the Buchanan administration in *apparent alliance with Southern slavery* effectually to fire the Northern heart. This malign conjunction gave to Lincoln his immense majority as the only means of driving from the Capital a nest of felons.

But even so the Northern masses did not intend that this election should be the triumph of Abolitionism. From the moment of that apparent triumph the health-restoring reaction began. Already Abolitionism has dwindled, *among the people*, to its early contemptible proportions. It still retains a certain official power by means of its creatures who were placed in office by the late artificial excitement.

The best indication—the assurance indeed—of returning health and soundness to the whole Northern mind is found in the fact that honest men of every rank and station are coming to the rescue, and throwing off that moody and reserve which have induced them heretofore to leave the discussion of public measures to the professed politicians and to hackneyed agitators. The result is, already, that the Press and the Pulpits of the North have produced the most powerful and effectual vindications of American slavery that have ever appeared, We have before us numerous instances of this, and proofs as convincing of the profound impressions which these efforts have made upon the public mind.

All our readers recollect the powerful sermon of Dr. Van Dyke, of Brooklyn, which exhausted the Biblical argument, and left no room for reply. Some of the leading Clergymen of New England have just issued the first number of a magazine, entitled, the Church Monthly. It is published in Boston, and the responsible editors are Drs. Randall and F. D. Huntington. Its avowed design is to expose and counteract all the *sins* which in that region have been substituted for the simplicity of Christian truth and for the integrity of Christian morals. And nobly does this first number redeem the pledge, and solemnly do they affirm that Abolitionism shall not seduce the people of New England into a war upon their Southern brethren.

Here too is a voice from far-off Maine. The Rev. J. F. Mines, Rector of Grace Church, Bath, Maine, preached a sermon entitled "Duty our Highest Right," which his congregation requested him to publish. We present a few passages as fair specimens of the spirit that is now aroused in the North:

> IV. *The right of preaching the Gospel of Abolitionism;* which is the transfer of a question altogether political to the pulpit, and the exchange of the preacher for the politician.
>
> I have to deal with the question of abolitionism, in this place, only so far as it has defiled the pulpit where Christ crucified should be preached. Beyond that, I have no wish to lower the dignity of my own priesthood, even by preaching the eternal truths of value. The teaching of political economy is not my profession; what knowledge of it I may have belongs to me outside of this church, as a citizen among citizens. But it is my calling to see that but one theme be preached in the name of the Saviour of the nations, and to protest boldly against the teaching of another gospel than that He gave. I am aware that the preaching of abolitionism is a popular sin; yet let me not scruple to call it a sin of sins, in that it robs God of glory in the highest, by destroying peace on earth, and blotting out the good-will of man to man. It is an utter usurpation of Divine prerogative; and wherever it has been proclaimed, it has been in the teeth of God's revealed word. Common sense calls it a sublime impertinence; experience proves it the propagator of infidelity; Holy Scripture calls its name hatred of a portion of the brethren not less than murder.
>
> Here some may inquire where political abolitionism has been preached. It has been preached in every pulpit of this land (where slavery is a political question) in which the theme has been that the holding of men in a state of servitude is a sin; and accepted, and taught, by every man who has lighted his shavehelder too great a sinner to sit down with him at the table of the Lord. The former doctrine is in opposition to the fact that Christ never bade his disciples denounce the subjection of an inferior race to servitude as a sin in itself; the latter, in the face of the fact that never did an apostle refuse to commune with those who held other communions of the church in bondage. The expediency of slavery has not been the theme of these masters in Israel, but its sin. The question of expediency has manifold bearings. The questions as to the expediency of the system—the designs of Him who in his wisdom permits it—he shuts out from attending upon it, as well as all others whose course is bounded by time—occupy the thinker with grave searchings of heart. The sober minded are content to wait the step of Him that sitteth between the Cherubim, to be earth never so unquiet. It was the wrath of man that went beyond—arraigned the system at the tribunal of its own consciousness—adjudged its sin—and pronounced how torn beneath its rule to be accursed.
>
> * * * * * *
>
> V. Back of the *Right* to preach the Gospel of political abolitionism, lies the DUTY to follow the precept that St. Paul gave, and the example he set to Titus the first Bishop of Crete. The apostle taught the doctrine, and followed the example of his Divine Master.
>
> I would that it were possible to inscribe above every pulpit that has been defiled with abolitionism, and has lent its powers to political seducers, the whole of this message of the Lord. Then the word of scripture would stamp the falsehood on their unscriptural harangues and burn its meekness into the hearts of those who read and pondered it, seeking their duty.
>
> * * * * * *
>
> O God, help us to give our children a better heritage than tears. My brethren, God will help us to build a new Union to these remote generations to whom he has given it, if we will but do our duty, to secure them the blessing. Let us, then, do it as fearers of God, and not as the eye-servants of man. Then, when we have done all our duty, and not till then, can we turn to our brethren at a distance, and demand their duty of them. Then will you find conciliation stronger than the sword, and your example stronger than your threat. Then will the melted heart of a brother be more effectual in putting to flight the sin of disunion, than an army terrible with banners.

The most remarkable evidence of the determination of all classes of good men in the North to meet and put to silence the pestilent error of abolitionism is furnished by a work just published, entitled "American Slavery Justified." The author is the Rev. Dr. Seabury, of New York, one of the best writers and profoundest thinkers of the age, yet a remarkably quiet and unobtr

EKLY JOURNAL.

THURSDAY, FEB. 21, 1861.

On the 11th instant, Mr. Palmer, a Republican Representative from New York, introduced into the House of Representatives at Washington the following resolutions:

Resolved, That neither the Federal Government, nor the people or governments of the non-slaveholding States, have a purpose or a constitutional right to legislate upon or interfere with slavery in any of the States of the Union.

Resolved, That those persons in the North who are adhering to the foregoing propositions are insignificant in numbers or influence to excite serious attention or alarm of any portion of the people of the Republic, and that the increase in their numbers and influence does not keep pace with the increase of the aggregate population of the Union.

The question was taken on the first resolution, and decided in the affirmative,—yeas 116, nays 4; as follows:

YEAS—Messrs. Charles F. Adams, Green Adams, Addison, William G. Alley, Ames, William C. Anderson, Arnold, Babbitt, Baker, Baldwin, Barton, Briggs, Bristow, Burlington, Burnham, Butterfield, Campbell, Carey, Carter, Case, Clemson, Coburn, John Cochrane, Colfax, Corwin, Covode, Cox, James Craig, Curtis, Dawes, Delano, Dimmick, Dodd, Donnan, Edwards, Eliot, Etheridge, Fenton, Foster, Franchot, Frank, French, Gilmer, Gooch, Granger, Grow, Hale, Hall, J. Morrison Harris, Hatch, Hatton, Hoblitzell, Hoard, Horner, William Howard, Hughes, Robert Hutchinson, Jenkins, Kellogg, Francis W. Kellogg, Kenyon, Killinger, Larrabee, Lewis, Loomis, Lovejoy, Low, Lumpkin, Maclay, McKean, McKnight, McPherson, Mallory, Marston, Matteson, Merriam, Millward, Morrill, Edward J. Morris, Isaac N. Morris, Morrison, Nelson, Nixon, Odell, Olin, Parker, Patton, Pettit, Porter, Potter, Pottle, Prior, Edmund Randolph, Ricaud, Riggs, Christopher Robinson, Royce, Sargent, Scranton, Sedgwick, Shanks, Sherman, Spaulding, William H. Smith, Sophronius Stanton, Stevens, William Stewart, Stokes, Scott Stratton, Thayer, Thomas, Thomas, Tompkins, Train, Trimble, Upton, Vallandigham, Van Horn, Van Wyck, Verree, Wade, Waldron, Walton, Cadwalader C. Washburn, Ellihu B. Washburne, Webster, Whiteley, Wilson, Windom, and Worcester—116.

NAYS—Messrs. Barr, Pike, Scott, and Woodson—4.

According to the Globe, Mr. Mallory, when his name was called, said:

As I believe that to be the sentiment of a majority of the people of the Northern States, I will vote in favor of "the Union." [Cries of "Good!"] I simply express my opinion in doing that.

Subsequently, Mr. Sherman, a Republican from Ohio, and the leader of his party on the floor of the House, offered the following resolution as a substitute for the resolutions of Mr. Palmer, or, in exacter parliamentary phrase, for all other propositions then before the House:

Resolved, That neither the Congress nor the people or the governments of the non-slaveholding States have the right to legislate upon or interfere with slavery in any of the slaveholding States in the Union.

Upon this resolution the question was taken, and decided unanimously in the affirmative,—yeas one hundred and sixty-one; as follows:

YEAS—Messrs. Charles F. Adams, Green Adams, Aldrich, Allen, Thomas L. Anderson, William C. Anderson, Avery, Babbitt, Barr, Barret, Bingham, Bixby, Blake, Brayton, Bristow, Brockway, Briggs, Burlington, Burnham, Butterfield, Campbell, Carey, Carter, Case, Clemson, Coburn, John Cochrane, Colfax, Corwin, Covode, Cox, James Craig, Curtis, Dawes, Delano, Dimmick, Dodd, Dunn, Edmund-son, Edwards, Ely, Eustis, Fenton, Etheridge, Fenton, Foster, Frank, Garnett, Gilmer, Gooch, Graham, Granger, Grow, Hale, Hall, J. Morrison Harris, Hatch, Hatton, Helmick, Hoard, Holman, William Howard, William A. Howard, Hughes, Robert Hutchinson, Jenkins, Jenkins, Francis W. Kellogg, Kenyon, Killinger, Larrabee, Lewis, Loomis, Lovejoy, Low, Lumpkin, Maclay, McKean, McKnight, McPherson, Mallory, Marston, Matteson, Merriam, Millward, Morrill, McKenty, Edward J. Morris, Isaac N. Morris, Morrison, Nelson, Nixon, Odell, Olin, Parker, Patton, Pettit, Porter, Potter, Pottle, Prior, Edmund Randolph, Ricaud, Riggs, Christopher Robinson, Royce, Sargent, Sedgwick, Shanks, Sherman, Spaulding, William H. Smith, Sophronius Stanton, Stevens, William Stewart, Stokes, Scott Stratton, Thayer, Thomas, Thomas, Tompkins, Train, Trimble, Upton, Vallandigham, Van Horn, Van Wyck, Verree, Wade, Waldron, Walton, Cadwalader C. Washburn, Ellihu B. Washburne, Webster, Whiteley, Wilson, Windom, and Worcester—161.

NAYS—None.

It is out of this record that the Courier draws or attempts to draw a weapon of attack against Mr. Mallory! The offence of our representative, in the Courier's jealous eye, is that he expressed the "opinion" that a "majority of the people of the Northern States" have no "purpose" to "legislate upon or interfere with slavery" in the slaveholding States of the Union. The Courier thinks or insinuates, that Mr. M., in exonerating the majority of the Northern people from the charge of such a "purpose," is guilty of a sort of treachery to the people of the South! Such is the March-madness of secessionism. Our representative may well congratulate himself, that, serving in the National Legislature at the most eventful period in the history of the Republic, and acting frankly and fully with respect to every subject of moment that has called for his action, the vigilance of opposition, though inflamed to desperation by an abhorred and sinking cause, has been reduced at last to choose between this paltry innuendo and nothing. The Courier pays unwittingly a higher compliment to Mr. Mallory than we have the wit to conceive.

Whilst reforring in this relation to Mr. Mallory, it is only proper for us to add, what no one we are sure will venture to gainsay, that, in our day at any rate, the people of this District have never been more faithfully and efficiently represented in Congress than they have been by him. We make no exception. On the contrary, when we recall the fact that Mr. Mallory's service during the first session of his term was signalized by the passage of the act for the enlargement of the Louisville and Portland Canal and of the act establishing a term of the Federal Court in Louisville, two measures of especial advantage to our citizens, which our representatives before had struggled for without effect, and the final success of which was due mainly to the tact and energy of Mr. M.,—when we recall this, we say, we are tempted to go even a step further in our praise. Assuredly we could not go a step less without the plainest injustice. Mr. Mallory, whether we regard the material interests or the prevailing public sentiment of this District, has in fidelity and efficiency clearly proved himself a representative second to none that we have ever had. Higher praise he probably does not covet.

☞ The Courier does not like the vote given by the Hon. Robert Mallory on the resolution introduced in Congress a few days since, declaring "that neither the Federal Government nor the people or governments of non-slaveholding States have a purpose or constitutional right to legislate upon or interfere with slavery in any State of the Union." Mr. Mallory voted in the affirmative because as he said he believed that a majority of the people of the North had no such purpose to interfere with slavery in the States, and the Courier therefore thinks "he must have been reading the Louisville Journal very closely and imbibed some of its hopeful views." Now what are the facts? Mr. Mallory is a planter and a heavy slave owner, living in Oldham county, a very few miles from the Ohio river, and, as it has been his interest to understand the purposes of his Northern neighbors, he doubtless has studied their legislation and political platforms, the result of which has been his belief that there exists neither the purpose nor the right to interfere with slavery in the States where it exists. Other Southern gentlemen, who may not have had the same local opportunities for forming a proper judgment, refused to vote on the resolution, and that great, blustering bully of Arkansas, Hindman, declared his belief that the assertion in the resolution that the non-slaveholding States have no purpose to interfere with slavery was "a falsehood." Upon what grounds Hindman predicated his opinion we do not know; the Chicago platform disclaims the purpose, and Mr. Lincoln has repeatedly denied it. But there is a class of pains-taking politicians who go out of the way to misrepresent Northern sentiment; they prate continually of the humiliating position of the "submissionists" to the Constitution and laws; they are loud on Southern equality and rights; beg us to avoid the degradation of submitting to the constitutional election of a President, and talk incessantly of the necessary protection of our slave property. If the census returns were analysed, we don't believe the whole of this set of men would average as their share of that species of property a negro's toe nail.

It will be all the more terrible for them in the end, when Kentucky shall speak.—*Lou. Courier.*

The Courier says this of the Union papers of the State. Possibly the Courier may be right. Granting, however, that "it will be all the more terrible" for the Union papers "when Kentucky shall speak" for secession, if she ever shall, what will probably be the fate of the Disunion papers if Kentucky shall continue to speak against secession? An orator of Athens said to Demosthenes: "The Athenians will kill you, if they wax mad." Demosthenes replied, "And they will kill you, *if they keep in their senses!*"

☞ The President elect says in a late speech that "nobody is suffering anything." That's a great mistake. The South is suffering all the evils of secession, the Border Slave States are suffering not only the evils of Southern secession but the evils resulting from the apprehensions of the further progress of secession, and the non-slaveholding States are suffering the appalling evils of the destruction of their Southern commerce, the annihilation of all confidence in the stability of things, and all sections are suffering alike the frightful evils of the prospect of a desolating war.

☞ The Hon. Robert Dale Owen made a very able and patriotic speech at Indianapolis a few evenings ago upon the Perils and Evils of the Present Crisis, and we regret that we have not room for it in our columns. Mr. Owen contends that in the permanence of the Union is involved every constitutional safeguard from the date of Magna Charta to the present day—life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness. He argues that, from dissolution, a military despotism will necessarily arise, extinguishing the last hope of the friends of freedom throughout the world.

☞ The Union men of Tennessee are raising flags all over the State. The secessionists are flagging in a very different fashion.

☞ The writer of an elaborate four column article in the Charleston Mercury contends that the prohibition of the slave trade by the Provisional Government at Montgomery, is intolerable—that it must be rebelled against. He says that it sets a stain, a stigma, upon slavery itself, and is little if any better than abolition. The secession party has swallowed the apple of discord, and the seeds are vigorously sprouting in its stomach.

☞ Gov. Perry, in his late message to the Florida Legislature, informed that body that, like the Egyptians of old, the United States were hardening their hearts against the seceding States to deny them the privilege of "going out." The Governor might have reminded his people that the seceding States, like the congregation of Israel of old when preparing for their exodus, borrowed all the valuables they could lay their hands upon.

☞ The Lexington Statesman is greatly outraged by the action of the Legislature. It threatens that the people will rise in their might, in spite of the Legislature, and take Kentucky out of the Union. Well, Mr. Statesman, if you want the people of Kentucky to rise, suppose you set them the example. And when can you expect to find a better time than the present? Why don't you rise?

☞ Jeff Davis, in his Montgomery speech, said: "Fellow-citizens and brethren of the Confederate States of America—for now we are brethren not in name merely but in fact—men of one flesh, one bone," &c. The Confederationists may be of one *bone* with their new President and Vice-President, but if they are of one *flesh* with them, they are the lankest nation of bipeds ever known to natural history.

☞ President Jeff. Davis or Mr. Jeff. Davis threatens that the non-seceding States shall "smell Southern powder." But does he forget that all the powder in the South is *Northern* powder, so that the worst he and his friends can do is to make the North smell *its own powder!* Doesn't Jeff. smell Northern powder every time he pulls trigger?

☞ All along an idea has been held out by the Southern organs to the Border Slave States, that, if all the Slave States should secede, there would be a good chance of the reconstruction of the Union upon just terms. But Jeff. Davis proclaims that no thought of reconstruction is to be entertained for an instant. Have they then been trying to "gammon" us?

MISSOURI.—It will make the hearts of all the patriots of the whole nation leap and bound with joy to see that Missouri, a border State, has gone by an overwhelming majority for the Union. Amid all the deep gloom of the hour, such signs burst upon our eyes like sunbeams through the rift of a storm-cloud. We are happy to learn that the news carried deep grief to the hearts of the disunionists at Washington.

☞ Tens of thousands of reckless spirits have gone into the secession movement for the mere sake of the excitement—just as they would go into a coffeehouse spree or any other so of wild or mad follies. They are for breakin, up the Union as unceremoniously as a swagg ring "gent" would break a shelf of decanters.

☞ The Charleston Mercury advise the South Carolinians, in sending their produce abroad, to "discriminate between Northern and Southern bottoms." We shall not make that discrimination in regard to the men of the two sections who deserve to be kicked for their treason to the Union.

☞ The editor of the late Washington Constitution has announced that he will immediately resume his paper at Montgomery as the organ of the Southern Confederacy. So the new government is likely to have an organ before it is well organized.

☞ The Memphis Enquirer says that it is "not for the Union unconditionally." We suppose that 'tis for the Union with a condition—and its condition seems to be a very bad one.

☞ Texas alleges that the Federal Government has done nothing to protect her against the Indians, although it has expended nearly two millions a year for that purpose. We hope the new confederacy, to which she has united herself, will do better by her.

☞ Why all this unseemly and indecent haste for secession? Are any of the fire-eaters such poor, miserable cowards that they won't have the courage to secede during Lincoln's administration as readily as under that of the pitiful old dotard now at the head of affairs?

☞ Jeff. Davis and A. H. Stephens have taken oaths to support the Constitution of the new Confederacy. We wonder whether they will keep these oaths as faithfully as they have kept their oaths to support the Constitution of the old Confederacy.

☞ The Hon. John C. Wright of Ohio, member of the Peace Congress, died when his country had the sorest need of his life. If he had lived, the delegation of his State would have voted for compromise—now it will vote against it.

☞ They have had stirring times at Nebraska City. Old Fort Kearney was seized on the night of the 18th by the disunionists, but, the next morning the Union men retook it, tore down the Palmetto flag, and raised the star-spangled banner in its place.

☞ Jefferson Davis hasn't been elected President in any form ever before recognized in this country. He is nothing but a sham President, a mock Executive, a bogus Chief Magistrate. Nobody thinks of him as the genuine article.

☞ The Courier, commenting on our appeal in favor of a National Convention for proposing amendments to the Constitution, says "the proposition is treasonable." We accept the Courier's incomparable nonsense as a good omen.

THE TENNESSEE STAY-LAW.—The stay or stop law passed at the late extra session of the Tennessee Legislature has been pronounced unconstitutional and void by the Circuit Court of Nashville city and Davidson county.

☞ Now that Tennessee has voted by a majority of 50,000 not to be precipitated out of the Union, the precipitators who misrepresent her at Washington should precipitate themselves out of Congress.

☞ We have not unfrequently seen men perplexed in past months at being suddenly asked how many States there were in the Union. We think that the question would now be a more puzzling one than ever.

☞ The Montgomery Convention has adopted the Constitution of the United States. The Charleston Mercury says that this is only *an indirect way of trying to get back into the old Union.*

☞ The Nashville Union, having despaired of being able to sustain secession in Tennessee by any other means, has betaken itself to *prayer*. Has it made a sufficient trial of cursing?

☞ It is, we understand, a fact that Old Abe has inaugurated a pair of whiskers. That may settle the national troubles. The oil upon those nascent hairs may be oil upon the waters.

☞ Some of the prominent secessionists of Tennessee say they will quit the State on account of her late vote for the Union. So Tennessee did herself more good by that vote than she expected.

☞ The Republicans of the North had better agree to some just compromise unless they wish to give up the District of Columbia as the seat of Government.

Hon. H. Heffren, on Tuesday, was in his seat in the House.—*Madison Courier.*

If he had fought Moody, he might have got a bullet in it.

☞ The South Carolina secessionists are quarrelling among themselves afire "Go it husband, go it hear!" e look on with supreme indifference.

☞ The Memphis Appeal says that the four years of Mr. Lincoln's administration will be "the reign of steel." The four years of Mr. Buchanan's have been the reign of stealing.

☞ What a shout it was that Tennessee gave the other day for the Union! Who would have thought that mortal lungs could make such a resounding noise?

☞ The Austin (TEXAS) State Gazette warns every opponent of slavery, whether "secret or avowed", against being "so rash as to continue his residence in TEXAS."

☞ The rush for office at Montgomery is said to be tremendous. Georgia takes the lead, claiming not only the lion's share but the lion's and jackall's both.

☞ Old Abe is pursuing a zig-zag course to get to Washington. We hope he will not do the same thing after he does get there.

☞ If such swindlers and thieves as Gov. Floyd go at large, why should not all our penitiary walls be levelled with the ground?

☞ Our old friends of the New Orleans Picayune say that States cannot commit treason. No, but they can require their citizens to commit it, and can undertake to punish them for not committing it.

☞ The seceding States are still under the protection of the Union and its Stars and Stripes, so at present they may with impunity fume, and bully Queen Victoria and Louis Napoleon, as much as they choose.

☞ The Southern Government is not a government of the people. The people have had little or no voice in it. It is an affair of leaders, managers, usurpers. Those who live under it are "subjects."

☞ Mr. Yancey, disappointed in all his personal aspirations, has retired, gloomy and morose, to private life. How long before he will be agitating for the disruption of the Southern government?

☞ The secession organs say that the non-seceding States must and shall acknowledge the independence of the Cotton States. Ah! is there then to be "*coercion*" in the case?

☞ Washington retired to private life after having saved his country. Yancey retires after having done all in his power to destroy his country.

☞ Professor Wise, the once famous balloonist, is selling apples and candy at the corners of the streets in Memphis. That's getting down out of the clouds.

☞ Though we are opposed to smoking, we should be glad to see the North and the South take a few whiffs of "the pipe of peace."

☞ The Northern men who get tarred and feathered in the South may be called new-fledged abolitionists.

☞ Six States have formed a Union for he purpose of revolution. Will they be able to form one for any other purpose?

☞ Are South Carolina, Florida, Georgia, Alabama, Mississippi, Louisiana, and Texas, States or the ghosts of States?

☞ A correspondent boasts that he "first saw the light in Tennessee." We see it there now—a very brilliant light too.

What will Mr. Lincoln do?—*Buffalo Republic.*

We sincerely hope he will not "do" the country.

☞ The secessionists are averse in all cases to submit their work to the people. We suppose they are afraid of being called *submissionists.*

☞ Yancey's celebrated "last speech" made in the Alabama Convention is not as bold and defiant as "dying confessions" usually are.

☞ Some of the Disunion editors of Mississippi are hooting at the action of the Kentucky Legislature with a forty-owl power.

☞ The question in Louisiana is *not* how whether a man is "right on the goose," but is he "right on the pelican?"

☞ We don't think that South Carolina has any warrant for her conduct, but she evidently has a good deal of war-rant.

☞ Gov. Pickens has established martial law over a portion of South Carolina in a time of profound peace.

☞ Save the Union, and make kindling-wood of all your partisan platforms.

☞ Virginia, Maryland, Kentucky, and Tennessee are now the hope of the country; if they stand firm and loyal, the Union can and will be preserved. Those who would precipitate secession in the Border States determined some time since to prevent the counting of the electoral vote in Congress, and thus to inaugurate a *casus belli* which they trusted would induce Virginia and Maryland to sneak like supplicants into the Southern Confederacy, after they had been spurned and contemned by several of the States comprising it, and denied all participation in the initiatory movements of measures so vitally important to their future welfare. Popular sentiment and the energetic measures taken by Gen. Scott and the War Department arrested this movement. It is a most significant fact that a resolution offered in the House of Representatives last week by Mr. Branch, of North Carolina, affirming "that the quartering of troops of the regular army in the District and around the Capitol, when not necessary for their protection from a hostile enemy, and during the session of Congress, is impolitic and offensive, and, if permitted, may become destructive of civil liberty; and, in the opinion of this House, *the regular troops now in it ought to be forthwith removed therefrom,*" was laid on the table by the decisive vote of 125 to 35, which showed that many Southern representatives acted with the majority, and that the vote was neither of a partisan nor sectional character. Baffled in their first effort at conspiracy to thwart the will of the majority of the people, as expressed by the forms of the Constitution and now officially recognized by the annunciation of the election of Lincoln and Hamlin, the precipitating secessionists are revolving a new scheme, which is to rush out of the Union on the fourth of March. The bell of the old South Carolina wether is to keep up its tintinnabulation, and the whole Southern flock of sheep will be expected to dash through the gap in the hedge which it has made. The arguments used to bring this about are not very strong, but they had a show of ulterior benefit when it was asserted that "going out" then would increase the chances of "coming in again" at an early day, reconstructed, regenerated, and disenthralled. "Those who run may read," and we want all to read before they run out of the Union on the miserable delusion that secession will guarantee reconstruction, while the telegraph brings us the declaration of Provisional President Davis at Montgomery, that the "separation from the old Union is complete; no compromise, no reconstruction can now be entertained." The glorious cordon of Border States can freely join the Confederation, if they come in on its terms; but they will look scrupulously at the bond before they take the irrevocable step. We can see but one plain path of duty before us, and we are confident that Virginia will tread it in company with her daughter Kentucky.

The more conservative journals of the seceding States do not hesitate to declare that there is irreconcilable antagonism between the Border States and the Cotton States in their interests, and in the principles of government which are likely to be adopted, should they be able to confer together on the subject of future Union. The Augusta Chronicle and Sentinel, a leading Whig paper in Georgia, the largest and most prosperous of the seceding States, in referring to the result of the late election in Virginia and the favorable action of that State in the present emergency, holds the following language which is very significant in its application to all the Border States:

But while there is undoubtedly a most crushing majority of the convention opposed to immediate secession, it is still no doubt true that Virginia will not consent to remain in the Union, unless some adjustment be made. What sort of adjustment will she require? Undoubtedly she would prefer the Crittenden Compromise—perhaps not only on her account, but in the hope that it might bring back the seceded States. However, the present appearance of things indicates pretty clearly that the seceded States are not for *any kind* of reconstruction—at least that seems to be the feeling among the delegates at Montgomery, though, by and by, the people may speak a different language, unless the Montgomery Congress be *exceedingly discreet* in its action.

The unconditional rejection by South Carolina, of Virginia's proposition for reconciliation and reconstruction, has contributed largely to the success of the opponents of immediate secession. Virginia sees that the seceded States have not any disposition to consult her wishes, her feelings, or her interests, and none *just yet* to listen to any terms by which the Union may be saved, or reconstructed. Therefore, with all sympathies for her Southern slaveholding sisters, she feels that she has been snubbed, and, gallant old commonwealth that she is, she turns her attention solely to her own interest and to the common interests of the Border States of the South—States more intimately bound up with her destiny than the seceding States. She feels conscious, that while she cannot, in honor, submit to Lincoln's rule, except upon her terms, she is far removed in interest from the proposed Cotton States Confederacy, especially as that Confederacy is *for free trade and direct taxation*, and possibly for the African slave trade.

Self-centred, proud, great, noble, glorious, she may now consider other propositions than the Crittenden compromise. If she should consent, and her border sisters of the South with her, to either the Border proposition or the Adams, we feel no sort of doubt she would get them and thus save her honor. The Border State Compromise, we believe, is to prohibit slavery, by constitutional provision, North of 36 deg. 30 min., and leave all South to come into the Union as States, with or without slavery, as their constitutions present; with a distinct declaration that in the meantime neither Congress nor the Territorial Legislature shall prohibit or establish slavery, leaving it to take the chances under the law, the Constitution, and the decision of the Supreme Court. Adams proposes to admit New Mexico as a State, with or without slavery, as its constitution may prescribe—slavery being already recognized by territorial law—and to amend the Constitution so as to prohibit Congress from ever interfering with slavery in the States, in any manner whatever. Looking to practical effects, either of these propositions may perhaps be safely and honorably accepted by the Border Southern States; especially in the face of the fact that no *terms at present* can bring the cotton States back. As the principle is "every man for himself, and the devil take the hindmost," we think it highly probable that at last the Border State or the Adams proposition will be satisfactory to Virginia and her immediate sisters, and that the Southern Confederacy may safely count on not more than seven or eight States, and *no territory*. Thus things seem to stand now, according to our apprehension. As we have refused to consult the Border States, and as we have declared our separation forever on terms being listened to, we believe the Border States will now leave us to ourselves, if they can get what will satisfy their *own honor and interests*. But, we shall see what we shall see, soon.

☞ The Richmond Whig of Thursday last says: "The Union is worth preserving. To the Union we are indebted for all the peace and security, the prosperity and happiness, the greatness and glory of the past. TRY to save it—try earnestly, try patiently, try perseveringly, exhaust every remedy before you abandon your best friend. There is ground of hope that grievances will be redressed—hour after hour brings evidence of an overwhelming change in Northern sentiment. The true position of Virginia is to occupy neutral ground—to stand as a rock between the waves of Northern and Southern fanaticism. Nobly and bravely let her maintain it, with the emblem of peace raised high above her battlements, regardless of taunts or threats from any point of the compass, until a calm shall quiet the angry waves of sectionalism." And the Philadelphia Evening Bulletin, a moderate Republican paper, responds: "We confess to a deep sympathy with these words. We remember again how Mr. Jefferson said that Virginia and Pennsylvania could always save the Union by standing together. And in the deep sincerity of our spirit we say, God forbid that the old Keystone should abandon its position in the Federal arch! We stretch out a Pennsylvania hand across the border 'unglov'd,' and we grasp the hand of Virginia. We will not be torn asunder by the extreme Nor h or the extreme South. Four million and more of freemen, we stand between the hostile hosts, and in the name of Independence Hall and Mount Vernon we say, 'Let there be no strife between you, for ye are BRETHREN.'"

Fellow-countrymen! these are glorious and encouraging sentiments. The leaven of true conservatism from old Virginia is leavening the whole heap. Hear the Bulletin again:

The attitude of the Southern Border States is now such that they ought to be cordially met by the North in a fraternal spirit. They are so met by Pennsylvania and we presume by the other Northern Border States. We have never known anything nobler in history than the position of Tennessee in the recent election. With a magnanimity that cannot be too much praised, it declares for the Union by fifty thousand majority and by a majority in every county, and this *before* any adjustment is accomplished. Honor to the State of Jackson, of Andrew Johnson, and the gallant Etheridge! And honor to Virginia, too, which has declared her attachment to the Union at this trying moment.

☞ We don't know what may be considered the *forte* of the South Carolina secessionists, but it evidently isn't Fort Sumter.

THE PROSPECT BEFORE US.

To the Editors of the Louisville Journal:

MEMPHIS, Feb. 13, 1861.

GENTLEMEN: Is not the storm lulling? What are the indications, faithful Journal? Are these not that the South will have guarantied to her all which she can reasonably, at this moment, expect, if patience, prudence, and perseverance shall rule the hour? Surely it appears so. Let us reckon, as the mariners say.

The only practical question of the moment is: Shall what is left of the Union be preserved? Can it be preserved with honor? The reconstruction of the Confederacy must be postponed for a more convenient season.

In response to the first question, Virginia, Kentucky, and Tennessee have replied, aye! As ever, Virginia a little oracularly, but Kentucky decisively, and Tennessee emphatically. And, gentlemen, Kentucky and Tennessee *alone* can save the Confederacy!

To answer the subdivision of the question—can the Union, as it stands, be maintained with *honor*? We must look a little at Northern indications. These are two-fold, political and popular. Corrupt as the politicians mostly are, they are, nevertheless, the weather signs; and, regarding these, we see,

First, That Mr. Seward is selected as the premier of the new Administration. However disgraceful his antecedent policy, its most proximate is the exhibition of a conservatism beyond which he *could not go* and maintain his influence at present with his constituents. The same may be said of Mr. Adams, of Massachusetts; and the same of Mr. Lincoln's speeches at Columbus and Cincinnati, in the State of Ohio. Of the new President's Indianapolis twaddle we must take no other account than we should of a provincial politician advancing to the national foot lights.

Remember, you of the Border States, on whom rests the responsibility of preserving our laboring ship; that you *must not expect too much*. The Republican party is young, powerful, flushed with party triumph, and the arrogance of success. It is not as yet inaugurated. It has been defied by unwarranted revolution, and by unprecedented *hauteur*. Allowing the smallest weight to these considerations, the present attitude of its responsible leaders is full of pregnant import to the Border States. That significance is most favorable at all events. On eighty-six, taken in connection with the next following suggestions, to calm the public mind of those States, and so to preserve their status.

And those suggestions spring from the evident discord in the Republican ranks, as illustrated by the defeat of Evarts and Greeley, as candidates to succeed Mr. Seward in the United States Senate; and by the diverging policy of Thurlow Weed and Horace Greeley, as the respective champions of the Conservatism and Radicalism of the Republican party. It is evident that the breach is irreconcilable between these factions; at all events, on a Radical basis. Assuming that the public mind, of late, has been closely attentive to political signs, I coerce ace by bare allusions to these salient things.

Assuming these politicians to be corrupt as one may please, their whole lives ha- been a fatuity if indeed they do not know, or think that they know, the side on which their "bread is buttered." Bent on political and official consequence, the Weed wing are t king "Time by the forelock" in obedience to the ominous horoscope; and, in two years (unless some Southern absurdity is committed which shall consolidate the North) they will claim to have been the original Union party. Intent on the same of a radical leader, and on the success of a radical press, Mr. Greeley (his darling ambition defeated) contents himself with fanatical subscribers to the Tribune.

Both of these men are portents. A popular reaction is begun in the North which, if the South will permit it to spread, will build the living fortress of a sound Northern opinion for their interests which will descend to the latest posterity. And it is in this aspect that the position of the Border States at this instant is of the last importance.

Give us *time* and prudent counsels, and the PEOPLE will cleanse the barnacles from old Ironsides; *they* will make [and] enduring repairs, and, as of yore, she will spread her wings to the battle and the breeze, God bless her, as she goes on the voyage of years full of the blessings of Christian civilization!

As to the seceded States—the core of reconstruction is safe among them, and beyond the reach of their treacherous and superficial politicians, if the North shall only proceed temperately and justly. They have been "precipitated" by the fife and drum; by atrocious and lying representations, all exaggerated, and many of them in the form of forged letters and despatches, as to the acts and speeches of prominent Republican leaders. Let them run their career in peace. Even now the sensible among them perceive that they have been rash. The vision of a new Empire will pale by degrees before a discarded credit and onerous taxes, and belligerent interests, and rival ambition. That mutuality of interests which absorbed the old Confederacy into the law of the Constitution of the United States, and made us ONE PEOPLE, will urge the present restiveness into a flagging gallop, and then into a sensible and enduring pace. We shall get on, with prudence. The war blast of Mr. Jefferson Davis is a significant sign as to how much the disunion horse needs spurring! The steed's nostrils require the smell of gunpowder constantly. O, for some bloodshed now, were it only a thimble-full!

Before a just compromise, and a sensible Northern public sentiment, the mere adolescent-like *pride* of the Gulf States will soon subside into the shape of a loyal and royal common sense.

Writing as a Northern man, and presuming now (humbly) to advise the Border States, the writer ventures to hope that they will not precipitate any *ultimatum*. It is not safe, (I think) to accustom the public mind to rest on *that* form of proposition as a trying period like the present. Is not food thereby furnished for the secessionists, when this or that mere technicality fails of acceptance? By slow and sure stages we shall reach the *people* with whom now so properly rests our present disease. If they will not provide an acceptable remedy, be sure of it that the equities of our status will be preserved; we shall be spared the horror of civil war; we shall shake fraternal hands and separate in dignity and peace. More than this: we shall present to the intent world a united front against foreign intermeddling; we will exhibit a sound American concord. Or, if indeed, our people prove distempered (of which there is but little fear) our whole American duty will have been discharged. Then, and not till *then*, be the appeal to—God and the Right!

Speaking for Tennessee, (whence I date this letter *en route* for Washington) the writer is very confident that *she* will not arbitrarily press any "ultimatum," which shall drive her beyond a brave and persevering appeal for her rights, to be prosecuted *within* the Union. Locked to the heart of Kentucky, she will stand by her loyal side to the very end—and methinks that I see that end—and a halo of glory surrounds these sisters in the vision. It is the glory that belongs to the motto—*E Pluribus Unum.*

God forbid that by omitting Virginia in this connection, I should disparage her loyalty. The writer would only enforce, with his poor power, the idea, the living God's truth—that Kentucky and Tennessee *can* if they *will*, at all events exhaust every energy of the constitution in the effort to save, if indeed they shall not succeed in restoring to us, purified and more lovely and useful than ever, our noble American Union.

Truly yours ever. B.

☞ The Augusta Chronicle and Sentinel, the ablest of all the secession organs in Georgia, knows how to appreciate the course we have esteemed it our solemn duty to pursue. It says:

From the United States the papers we most gladly receive are the Express, the Journal of Commerce, the Richmond Whig, and the Louisville Journal. All honor to them.

FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 22, 1861.

TO-DAY.—The American heart celebrates again, this morning, the birthday of Washington—the great Commander-in-Chief, the first President of the glorious Republic that has delighted to name him with grateful eyes and loving lips "Father," the serene, gentle, firm counsellor of its Past, Present, and—Future. A hundred and twenty-nine years have passed since the February morning of 1732 that gave him as a gift of pure and noble and simple manhood to the world—and to a nation as its wisest warrior and truest statesman. Washington was given to the world, an example, "colossal, seen of every land," of high and pure and devoted patriotism, shaming from his lofty position "all vain self-seekers" throughout the history of mankind—an object of honor, reverence and inspiration; he was given to the American people for a perpetual example of political wisdom and private purity, uncompromising fidelity in public trust, unswerving energy in public duty, undying devotion to public right, and in guardianship against public wrong—an object of enduring love and lasting gratitude.

However we look at Washington—and we who make his name our household god, and the world which cherishes his memory as one of its best treasures, have long delighted to view his character—whether as the Virginia colonel, the Virginia planter, the Virginia legislator, or in his more widely responsible position as commander-in-chief of the American army, or as President of the people he had guarded, or in his serene after-life—he appears the same; in all positions we see the same calm, firm, gentle face, index of the spirit that made him "first in war, first in peace," and left him "first in the hearts of his countrymen." But we need not endeavor to delineate Washington: we have all lived with him in our midst so long—in our hearts so long as a people—and he has grown so familiar to us that we have only to speak his name and we have him in our love and reverence, "smiling all waves of discord into peace"

Enough that to-day is the birthday of the "Father of his Country"—the birthday of Washington; enough that we can gather to-day around his cradle in our East, and wreathe his memory anew with our best garlands, the flowers of which grow in the heart of a people.

The occasions that cause the life-blood of a nation's being to flow warmly are always dear, and the birthdays of great men as well as of great principles are worthy of being kept as festivals—as times of glad and deep rejoicing and the warm linking of old ties of patriotic brotherhood and common pride. And we trust that throughout the North and the South, to-day, Washington will come back into all true hearts flushing them with new resolve and fresh tides of patriotic love. We trust that the people's voice will proclaim Washington still overhead in our national counsels, and in the heart of our country's life:

"A people's voice! we are a people y t.
Though all the echoes of the past were dreams: forget,
Confused by brutalizes mobs and in-less powers,
A people's voice, with child-like trust to pay the debt
Of boundless love and reverence and regret
To those great men who fought and kept it ours."

And though discords trouble our old harmonies, let us feel the old mortgage of love anew that was laid upon our Union by Washington—the mortgage of blood anew that was laid on our Union by those who lived and fought and died for our land in the days that no American should dare to forget. More than at any other time, to-day let us pay our old tribute of affection to the man and of gratitude to God for him, and be glad that it is not too late to recognize the gift and the Giver, and though

"His voice is silent in our council-hall
Forever and whatever hearts lower
Forever silent; even though th y broke
In thunder silent; yet remember all
He spoke among us, and the man who spoke,
Who uttered the truth to us, the hour
Nor uttered with eternal God for power."

Let our people, with their high example of a leader and a public servant, learn to choose between men who are fitted for their trust and demagogues who merely "trick for gain and mouse for place;" and let those who are chosen by the public voice learn to respect the people and feel the people in themselves, and not themselves in the people—knowing that Washington is still at their head, the first of public servants, and, "as the greatest only are, in his simplicity sublime."

When Washington can be taken out of the nation's holy heart, then we shall have reason to despair of the country which has so long looked up to him and called him Father. But his birthday is not forgotten—because his life is not forgotten—and this is the bond of our Union.

"And while the race of mankind endure
Let his great example stand
Colossal, seen of every land,
To keep the warrior firm, the statesman pure;
Till in all lands and through all human story
The path of duty is the way to glory."

A FRAGMENT.—Looking yesterday through a package of old manuscripts, we came across the subjoined fragment of an article we set out to write for the Journal exactly six years ago this morning. Why the article was not finished, or how the fragment came to be preserved, we do not know, nor is it worth while to inquire. We venture simply to give the fragment as we found it:

WASHINGTON.—We cannot permit the anniversary of Washington's birthday to pass without a remark or two connected with the present aspect of our domestic affairs. If it is wise, in critical times, to recur to first principles, it is not less wise to recur also to their most devoted and illustrious exemplifiers. In truth, since an image is always more intelligible to the mass of mankind than a bare idea, especially if the idea be a complex one, we are not sure that a frequent recurrence to the exemplifiers of first principles is not the wiser practice of the two. Though, so far as Washington is concerned, this inquiry is simply curious, for the most partial recurrence to him involves a recurrence to the very spirit and essence of our institutions. It is particularly as an embodiment of the republican principle, in its purest and severest form, that he towers above all other men, in proud and unchallenged greatness. He is confessedly the world's leading exponent and illustrator of organized freedom. He is, in a most rich and perfect sense, *the* American exemplar. Whither, then, in this period of discord and wild internal strife, can the nation so fitly turn as to his great and benign example?

Certainly there never before was such a "representative man" as Washington. He was himself a "model republic" in miniature. His own character and life presented in beautiful epitome the operation of that system of checks and balances, that masterly equipoise of forces, that harmonious self-control, which is the necessary ground and formula of every successful Commonwealth. He laid the foundation of his influence over others deep in the consummate mastery of himself. And his admirable temper sufficed to bring the Union into kindred harmony, and to hold it there, as if by some magician's spell. He was grandly just. His scrupulous and even delicate impartiality towards each quarter of the Union was equalled only by his sleepless devotion to the whole of the Union. It is this quality of unwavering fidelity to the entire country instead of any one of its sections, so conspicuous and shining a feature in the career of Washington, to which we invite especial regard. He knew no narrow sectional affinities. His love of country was purely Platonic, so to speak. His sympathies were as broad as the nation, and all conflicting local interests, fused in the alembic of his glowing patriotism, came forth transmuted into pure nationality, or were dissipated into noth

XXXVIth CONGRESS—SECOND SESSION.

Tuesday's Proceedings Continued.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 19.

Senate.—A proviso was added to the clause concerning Treasury notes, that the time for issuing be limited to June 30th, 1862. An amendment increasing notes to fifty dollars instead of twenty was agreed to after a sharp debate between Mr. Chandler and Mr. Clark in favor and Mr. Clingman against—seven yeas, 34 nays.

The tariff bill was taken up. A duty of 40 per cent was placed on all wines. A long discussion on the amendment placing the duty of 15 cents per pound on wool worth less than 12 cents was lost.

Some other amendments were adopted, when the bill was reported to the Senate. Adjourned.

Wednesday's Proceedings.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 20.

Senate.—Mr. Doolittle presented the credentials of Timothy O. Howe, Senator elect from Wisconsin.

On motion of Mr. Wade, the House bill to authorize the Postmaster General to discontinue the mail service in the States where it is liable to be interfered with was taken up.

Mr. Green moved to add that the Secretary of the Treasury be directed to prevent any attempt to collect revenue in such States.

Mr. Douglas suggested that this was not a proper place for such amendments.

Mr. Green—It was a direct attempt to strike at the States claiming to be out of the Union. Is there insurrection in any State or obstruction to the mail service? Even if there was, the Postmaster General or President has no power to interfere unless asked by the Governors of the States.

Mr. Hemphill offered the following:

WHEREAS, Several States have withdrawn from the Union, and the laws of the United States do no longer and cannot be executed, therefore

Resolved, That the Postmaster-General be directed to discontinue postal service in said States and make arrangements with the governments of the same for inter-postal communications therein.

Mr. Green withdrew his amendment.

Mr. Clingman said he thought the States were out of the Union, and foreign States as much as Great Britain, and he thought the mail service ought to be stopped. He wanted to alter the bill so far as to strike out the word "postal" and insert as a reason for the discontinuance "the secession of certain States."

Mr. Hitch suggested to say "a refusal to acknowledge the laws," so as not to recognize secession; also to strike out the words "postal laws maintained," so as to give no reason to employ force.

Mr. Clingman accepted it.

Mr. Mason said the bill was a declaration of the House of insurrection in these States. He trusted that there would long be peace, but the bill calls it one of the most grave questions ever before the country. He said the facts were, that States had confederated—that a Congress was in session with as much power as we have—yet the bill calls it insurrection, and assumes that there is no new empire, but that the federal power is still in existence in these States. He said he would not argue against anything which plunged the country in civil war.

House.—The House resumed the consideration of the volunteer bill reported from the military committee.

Mr. Bocock said he considered the passage of the bill a foregone conclusion. He opposed it on account of its features of coercion and its cost. He opposed it in consequence of the effect which its passage will produce on the peace and prosperity of the country. He opposed it above all and more than all in consequence of the policy it indicates. He yesterday characterized the bill as a declaration of war, and, having since read it, he reiterated the remark. He would not argue it at length, saying that the Union was already divided, and thought the border States should join the gulf States to preserve the peace. Whatever hope may have been cherished of a peaceful solution, it will be diminished by the passage of this bill.

House.—Evening session. Mr. Ruffin, of North Carolina, made a strong secession speech. Adjourned.

Thursday's Proceedings Continued.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 20.

Senate.—Mr. Doolittle presented the credentials of Timothy O. Howe, Senator elect from Wisconsin.

On motion of Mr. Wade, the House bill to authorize the Postmaster General to discontinue the mail service in the States where it is liable to be interfered with was taken up.

Mr. Green moved to add that the Secretary of the Treasury be directed to prevent any attempt to collect revenue in such States.

Mr. Douglas suggested that this was not a proper place for such amendments.

Mr. Green—It was a direct attempt to strike at the States claiming to be out of the Union. Is there insurrection in any State or obstruction to the mail service? Even if there was, the Postmaster General or President has no power to interfere unless asked by the Governors of the States.

Mr. Hemphill offered the following:

WHEREAS, Several States have withdrawn from the Union, and the laws of the United States do no longer and cannot be executed, therefore

Resolved, That the Postmaster-General be directed to discontinue postal service in said States and make arrangements with the governments of the same for inter-postal communications therein.

Mr. Green withdrew his amendment.

Mr. Clingman said he thought the States were out of the Union, and foreign States as much as Great Britain, and he thought the mail service ought to be stopped. He wanted to alter the bill so far as to strike out the word "postal" and insert as a reason for the discontinuance "the secession of certain States."

Mr. Hitch suggested to say "a refusal to acknowledge the laws," so as not to recognize secession; also to strike out the words "postal laws maintained," so as to give no reason to employ force.

Mr. Clingman accepted it.

Mr. Mason said the bill was a declaration of the House of insurrection in these States. He trusted that there would long be peace, but the bill calls it one of the most grave questions ever before the country. He said the facts were, that States had confederated—that a Congress was in session with as much power as we have—yet the bill calls it insurrection, and assumes that there is no new empire, but that the federal power is still in existence in these States. He said he would not argue against anything which plunged the country in civil war.

House.—The House resumed the consideration of the volunteer bill reported from the military committee.

Mr. Bocock said he considered the passage of the bill a foregone conclusion. He opposed it on account of its features of coercion and its cost. He opposed it in consequence of the effect which its passage will produce on the peace and prosperity of the country. He opposed it above all and more than all in consequence of the policy it indicates. He yesterday characterized the bill as a declaration of war, and, having since read it, he reiterated the remark. He would not argue it at length, saying that the Union was already divided, and thought the border States should join the gulf States to preserve the peace. Whatever hope may have been cherished of a peaceful solution, it will be diminished by the passage of this bill.

House.—Evening session. Mr. Ruffin, of North Carolina, made a strong secession speech. Adjourned.

Wednesday's Proceedings.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 20.

Senate.—Mr. Doolittle presented the credentials of Timothy O. Howe, Senator elect from Wisconsin.

On motion of Mr. Wade, the House bill to authorize the Postmaster General to discontinue the mail service in the States where it is liable to be interfered with was taken up.

Mr. Green moved to add that the Secretary of the Treasury be directed to prevent any attempt to collect revenue in such States.

Mr. Douglas suggested that this was not a proper place for such amendments.

Mr. Green—It was a direct attempt to strike at the States claiming to be out of the Union. Is there insurrection in any State or obstruction to the mail service? Even if there was, the Postmaster General or President has no power to interfere unless asked by the Governors of the States.

Mr. Hemphill offered the following:

WHEREAS, Several States have withdrawn from the Union, and the laws of the United States do no longer and cannot be executed, therefore

Resolved, That the Postmaster-General be directed to discontinue postal service in said States and make arrangements with the governments of the same for inter-postal communications therein.

Mr. Green withdrew his amendment.

Mr. Clingman said he thought the States were out of the Union, and foreign States as much as Great Britain, and he thought the mail service ought to be stopped. He wanted to alter the bill so far as to strike out the word "postal" and insert as a reason for the discontinuance "the secession of certain States."

Mr. Hitch suggested to say "a refusal to acknowledge the laws," so as not to recognize secession; also to strike out the words "postal laws maintained," so as to give no reason to employ force.

Mr. Clingman accepted it.

Mr. Mason said the bill was a declaration of the House of insurrection in these States. He trusted that there would long be peace, but the bill calls it one of the most grave questions ever before the country. He said the facts were, that States had confederated—that a Congress was in session with as much power as we have—yet the bill calls it insurrection, and assumes that there is no new empire, but that the federal power is still in existence in these States. He said he would not argue against anything which plunged the country in civil war.

House.—The House resumed the consideration of the volunteer bill reported from the military committee.

Mr. Bocock said he considered the passage of the bill a foregone conclusion. He opposed it on account of its features of coercion and its cost. He opposed it in consequence of the effect which its passage will produce on the peace and prosperity of the country. He opposed it above all and more than all in consequence of the policy it indicates. He yesterday characterized the bill as a declaration of war, and, having since read it, he reiterated the remark. He would not argue it at length, saying that the Union was already divided, and thought the border States should join the gulf States to preserve the peace. Whatever hope may have been cherished of a peaceful solution, it will be diminished by the passage of this bill.

House.—Evening session. Mr. Ruffin, of North Carolina, made a strong secession speech. Adjourned.

Thursday's Proceedings Concluded.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 21.

Senate.—The Crittenden amendment was taken up, and Mr. Wilson spoke at length against the resolutions.

TRENTON, N. J., Feb. 21.

The special train arrived at 12 o'clock. There was an immense crowd at the depot. Mayor Mills extended a welcome and introduced Mr. Lincoln to the members of the city government. The party was then taken in carriages to the State House under the escort of one hundred horsemen of the City Blues of Patterson and the German Rifles of Trenton.

Hon. Lincoln introduced to the Senate, the President thereof welcomed Mr. Lincoln, who replied as follows:

Mr. Speaker and Gentlemen:

I have just enjoyed the honor of a reception from the other branch of this Legislature. I return to you and them my thanks for the reception which the people of New Jersey have given me through their chosen Representatives, as, for the time being, the Representative of the majority of the people of the United States. I appropriate to myself very little of the demonstrations of respect with which I have been greeted. I think little should be given to any man, but that it should be a manifestation of adherence to the Union and the Constitution. I feel honored myself to be received here by the representatives of the people of N. J., a majority of whom differ in opinion from those with whom I have acted. This manifestation is therefore to be regarded by me as expressing their devotion to the Union, the Constitution, and the liberties of the people.

You, Mr. Speaker, have well said that this is a time when the gravest and wisest look with doubt and awe upon the aspect presented by our national affairs. Under these circumstances, you will readily see why I should not say much in detail of the course I shall deem it best to pursue. It is proper that I should avail myself of all the information and all the time at my command, in order that when the time for me to act arrives, I may speak officially, I shall be able to take the ground which I shall deem the best and safest, and from which I shall have no occasion to depart. In my endeavor to take the ground which I deem most just to the North, the South, the East, the West, and the whole country. I shall take it, I hope, not only for one day, but for all time, so far as my action is concerned. I shall do all that may be in my power to promote a peaceful settlement of all our difficulties.

The Union does not live who is more devoted to peace than I am (cheers), none who would do more to preserve it; but it may be necessary to put the foot down firmly (cheers), and needlessly broke into cheers so loud and long that for some moments it was impossible to hear Mr. Lincoln's voice), and if I do my duty and do right you will stand by me, will you not? (Cheers and cries of "Yes, yes, we will.")

Received as I am by members of a Legislature, the majority of whom do not agree with me in political sentiments, I trust that I may rely on their assistance in piloting the ship of state through this voyage, surrounded by perils as it is—for if it should safely reach the haven at last, there will be no pilot ever needed for another voyage.

Gentlemen, I have already spoken longer than I intended, and I must beg leave to stop here.

Philadelphia, 1.30, P. M.—The train left with Lincoln and suite arrived at Kensington at four o'clock.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 21.

In the Peace Convention to day Dudley Field and Smith, of New York, made strong speeches against compromise.

An attempt will be made to-morrow to force a vote. Result doubtful.

The Virginia delegates gave notice to-day that the next move would be a convention of the Southern States, adopting the Constitution of the United States with guarantees, and an invitation to all States to join the Confederacy.

Advices from Richmond state that Stanton's force bill had created great excitement in Virginia.

The Bell members of Congress have changed their policy, and will allow Stanton's bill to pass, and throw the responsibility on its friends.

There is trouble in the French Legation, owing to contradictory advices sent to Paris. Minister Mercier, who is imbued with secession sentiments, having sent home reports conflicting with official advices from Consuls. Other explanations have been required.

Baron Stoeckel, the Russian Minister, also sympathizes with secession.

Despatches from Europe announce the determination of European powers to abide by the fixed policy of recognizing no new government before its recognition by the government from which it has separated.

General Scott stated that he had intelligence from Charleston that Fort Sumter would be attacked to-day. It is said that the intelligence came from Major Anderson himself. Per contra, the government has information that an attack will not be made before the 4th of March.

The Secretary of the Treasury to-day sent to the House an elaborate document, in which he says he believes that duties on imports will continue to be collected at ports of entry established at Carolina, Georgia, Alabama, Louisiana, and Florida, and vessels will be entered and cleared in the usual manner, but that Collectors assume to report duties under State authority. Only about half the officers of customs in these States resigned, while others continued on their duties without considering it necessary to perform this official ceremony.

The document embraces correspondence relative to customs, the New Orleans mint, &c.

MONTGOMERY, Feb. 22.

Congress has unanimously passed an act establishing the free navigation of the Mississippi. It gives general satisfaction.

ST. LOUIS, Feb. 22.

Child, Pratt, & Fox, of this city, deny the report recently published, that several thousand dollars worth of English goods belonging to them had been seized at New Orleans to secure the duties.

A letter from Collector Hatch, of New Orleans, to Collector Donovan, of this city, says that the business of the Custom-house of the former place will be conducted as heretofore, except that transportation bonds are obliged to be executed at that port. The transportation of foreign importations is in no wise interrupted.

RICHMOND, Va., Feb 19.

In the Convention to day, the speech of Preston created great interest. He said the Union could never be reconstructed, and only expressed full confidence that Virginia would join the Southern Confederacy. A resolution was introduced that Virginia has the legal right to secede; that the election of Lincoln was not a just ground, but since a portion of the South had seceded, leaving the Border States in the minority in Congress, Virginia should demand additional guarantees and proper amendments to the Constitution. She should demand additional guarantees and present an ultimatum to the Northern States, and fix a time beyond which she will not wait, and if it fails, then Virginia should take steps to secure her just rights out of the Union. Referred to the Committee on Federal Relations. Adjourned.

NEW YORK, Feb. 20.

The President elect was formally received by Mayor Wood this morning at the City Hall.

The Mayor stood on one side of the table. The appearance of the two men was most striking. The chief magistrate of the city dressed in his usual taste—in a suit of black, and looking the distinguished visitor, and never removed his eye from him during the delivery of the two addresses. The Chief Magistrate of the Union, also dressed in black, taller by a head than the Mayor, looked calm and collected, but did not return the steady gaze that was fixed upon him. Mr. Wood is a clear and distinct voice speaker and

Mr. Lincoln: As the Mayor of New York, it becomes my duty to extend you an official welcome, in behalf of the corporation. In so doing permit me to say that the city has always offered hospitalities to a man clothed with more exalted powers, or resting under greater responsibilities than those which circumstances have devolved upon you. Coming into office with a dismembered Government to reconstruct, and a discontented and hostile people to reconcile, it will require a high, patriotic, and an elevated comprehension of the whole country, and its varied interests, opinions, and prejudices, to so conduct public affairs as to bring it back to its former prosperous condition. I refer to this topic, sir, it is because New York is deeply interested. The present political division has sorely afflicted her people. All her material interests are suffering—her commercial greatness is endangered. She is the child of the American Union; she has grown up under its maternal care, and been fostered by its paternal bounty, and we feel that if the Union dies the present prosperity of New York may die with it. To you therefore, chosen under the forms of the Constitution as the head of the Confederacy, look for a restoration of friendly relations between the States, only to be accomplished by peaceful and conciliatory means, aided by the wisdom of Almighty God.

When Mayor Wood ceased speaking, a murmur of half suppressed applause passed around the room.

Mr. Lincoln, readily, with a firm, slow utterance, spoke as follows:

Mr. Mayor: It is with feelings of deep gratitude that I meet you and the municipal authorities. The reception which has been extended to me in this great commercial city of New York. I can but remember that such a reception is tendered by a people who do not by a majority agree with me in political sentiments; it is more grateful on this account, because it is an evidence that in support of the great principles that underlie our Government, the people are nearly unanimous. I appreciate in regard to the difficulties which encompass us at this time, and of which your honor has thought fit to speak so becomingly and kindly. I will only say that I agree with the sentiments expressed by the Mayor on my devotion to the Union. I hope I am not behind any man within the limits of the United States in devotion to what seems affairs as to secure the preservation of the Union I fear that I may be deficient, and that too great confidence may have been placed in me. I am sure, however, that I at least bring a heart devoted to the Union. There is nothing which could ever bring me to consent willingly to the destruction of that Union. I would rather be assassinated on the spot than to surrender it. [Applause.] Now, in my view of the present aspect of affairs, there need be no bloodshed or war. There is no necessity for it. I am not in favor of such a course; and may say, so long as the power and the Government is left in the hands of those who have always been entrusted to it, and I do my duty and do right you will stand by me, will you not? (Cheers and cries of "Yes, yes, we will.")

Received as I am by members of a Legislature, the majority of whom do not agree with me in political sentiments, I trust that I may rely on their assistance in piloting the ship of state through this voyage, surrounded by perils as it is—for if it should safely reach the haven at last, there will be no pilot ever needed for another voyage.

Gentlemen, I have already spoken longer than I intended, and I must beg leave to stop here.

Philadelphia, 1.30, P. M.—The train left with Lincoln and suite arrived at Kensington at four o'clock.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 21.

In the Peace Convention to day Dudley Field and Smith, of New York, made strong speeches against compromise.

An attempt will be made to-morrow to force a vote. Result doubtful.

The Virginia delegates gave notice to-day that the next move would be a convention of the Southern States, adopting the Constitution of the United States with guarantees, and an invitation to all States to join the Confederacy.

Advices from Richmond state that Stanton's force bill had created great excitement in Virginia.

The Bell members of Congress have changed their policy, and will allow Stanton's bill to pass, and throw the responsibility on its friends.

There is trouble in the French Legation, owing to contradictory advices sent to Paris. Minister Mercier, who is imbued with secession sentiments, having sent home reports conflicting with official advices from Consuls. Other explanations have been required.

Baron Stoeckel, the Russian Minister, also sympathizes with secession.

Despatches from Europe announce the determination of European powers to abide by the fixed policy of recognizing no new government before its recognition by the government from which it has separated.

General Scott stated that he had intelligence from Charleston that Fort Sumter would be attacked to-day. It is said that the intelligence came from Major Anderson himself. Per contra, the government has information that an attack will not be made before the 4th of March.

The Secretary of the Treasury to-day sent to the House an elaborate document, in which he says he believes that duties on imports will continue to be collected at ports of entry established at Carolina, Georgia, Alabama, Louisiana, and Florida, and vessels will be entered and cleared in the usual manner, but that Collectors assume to report duties under State authority. Only about half the officers of customs in these States resigned, while others continued on their duties without considering it necessary to perform this official ceremony.

The document embraces correspondence relative to customs, the New Orleans mint, &c.

MONTGOMERY, Feb. 22.

Congress has unanimously passed an act establishing the free navigation of the Mississippi. It gives general satisfaction.

ST. LOUIS, Feb. 22.

Child, Pratt, & Fox, of this city, deny the report recently published, that several thousand dollars worth of English goods belonging to them had been seized at New Orleans to secure the duties.

A letter from Collector Hatch, of New Orleans, to Collector Donovan, of this city, says that the business of the Custom-house of the former place will be conducted as heretofore, except that transportation bonds are obliged to be executed at that port. The transportation of foreign importations is in no wise interrupted.

RICHMOND, Va., Feb 19.

In the Convention to day, the speech of Preston created great interest. He said the Union could never be reconstructed, and only expressed full confidence that Virginia would join the Southern Confederacy. A resolution was introduced that Virginia has the legal right to secede; that the election of Lincoln was not a just ground, but since a portion of the South had seceded, leaving the Border States in the minority in Congress, Virginia should demand additional guarantees and proper amendments to the Constitution. She should demand additional guarantees and present an ultimatum to the Northern States, and fix a time beyond which she will not wait, and if it fails, then Virginia should take steps to secure her just rights out of the Union. Referred to the Committee on Federal Relations. Adjourned.

NEW YORK, Feb. 20.

Private despatches from Montgomery state that as soon as his cabinet are announced, President Davis will despatch commissioners to the Federal Government to treat for the cession of the forts, arsenals, &c., and negotiate a treaty of peace. A treaty bill will be passed empowering the Treasurer to accept cotton instead of money for bonds.

It is asserted that English agents are now at Montgomery offering liberal advances.

Advertisements will soon be issued for soldiers and sailors, offering large bounties. It is rumored that Robert J. Walker has been offered the Treasury Department and that Texas Wigfall will be Maj. General of the army. Keitt of South Carolina goes as Minister to Spain.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 19.

The case of the Governor of Ohio vs the State of Kentucky is up in the Supreme Court to-day.

The Peace Conference is progressing harmoniously, but will probably not arrive at a conclusion before the end of the week.

A Despatches from the Montgomery Convention received to-day urge the Border State men in the Peace Congress not to consent to a compromise of any kind.

The result of the Missouri election created great excitement among the secessionists. They consider it an indication that Missouri will remain in the Union under any circumstances.

T. Kingman, formerly a member of Congress from South Carolina, received a letter to-day, stating positively that Fort Sumter will be taken at whatever cost, before the 4th of March. The same letter also states that South Carolina will demand from the Montgomery Convention a guarantee of free trade, and that no more States will oppose an import duty higher than 6 per cent.

Mr. Brown, late editor of the Constitution, has been deputized by the seceding States to inform the Federal Government of the election of Jefferson Davis. He will not be recognized.

Recent proceedings in Montgomery have led the Border States to talk of a separate Confederacy of themselves in case they secede.

The Republicans of both Houses are ready to vote unanimously in favor of a National Convention to settle difficulties.

NEBRASKA CITY, Feb. 19.

Old Fort Kearney was taken possession of last night by a party of disunionists, and this morning a palmetto flag was flown over the building, bearing the motto—"Southern Rights." Great excitement prevails, and efforts are being made to take the fort by the Union party.

Lister. An attack was made on the fort this morning at ten o'clock, and, amid great excitement, the palmetto flag was torn down and the Stars and Stripes raised in its stead.

FT. SMITH, Feb. 20.

An extra overland mail coach arrived here this morning from Sherman, Texas. The conductor and passengers report the seizure at Fort Chadbourne and Belknap by the Texans, of this Mail. All have fled a feeling, politically, which did not spring from the sentiments embodied in the Declaration of Independence. I have often pondered over the dangers which were incurred by the men who assembled here and framed and adopted that Declaration of Independence. I have pondered over the toils that were endured by the officers and soldiers of the army who achieved that independence. I have often inquired of myself, what great principle or idea it was that kept this Confederacy so long together. It was not the mere matter of the separation of the colonies from the mother land, but that sentiment in the Declaration of Independence which gave liberty not alone to the people of this country, but, I hope, to the world through all future time. [Great applause.]

It was that which gave promise that in due time the weight would be lifted from the shoulders of all men. This is a sentiment embodied in the Declaration of Independence. Now, my friends, can the country exist and prosper unless this Declaration of Independence. Now, my friends, can I can, I will consider myself one of the happiest men in the world if I can help save it. If it can not be saved on that principle, it will be truly awful; but if this country cannot be saved without giving up that principle, as I was about to say, I would rather be assassinated on this spot than surrender it. [Applause.] Now, in my view of the present aspect of affairs, there need be no bloodshed or war. There is no necessity for it. I am not in favor of such a course; and may say, so long as the power and the Government is left in the hands of those who have always been entrusted to it, and I do my duty and do right you will stand by me, will you not? (Cheers and cries of "Yes, yes, we will.")

Received as I am by members of a Legislature, the majority of whom do not agree with me in political sentiments, I trust that I may rely on their assistance in piloting the ship of state through this voyage, surrounded by perils as it is—for if it should safely reach the haven at last, there will be no pilot ever needed for another voyage.

Gentlemen, I have already spoken longer than I intended, and I must beg leave to stop here.

Philadelphia, 1.30, P. M.—The train left with Lincoln and suite arrived at Kensington at four o'clock.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 21.

In the Peace Convention to day Dudley Field and Smith, of New York, made strong speeches against compromise.

An attempt will be made to-morrow to force a vote. Result doubtful.

The Virginia delegates gave notice to-day that the next move would be a convention of the Southern States, adopting the Constitution of the United States with guarantees, and an invitation to all States to join the Confederacy.

Advices from Richmond state that Stanton's force bill had created great excitement in Virginia.

The Bell members of Congress have changed their policy, and will allow Stanton's bill to pass, and throw the responsibility on its friends.

There is trouble in the French Legation, owing to contradictory advices sent to Paris. Minister Mercier, who is imbued with secession sentiments, having sent home reports conflicting with official advices from Consuls. Other explanations have been required.

Baron Stoeckel, the Russian Minister, also sympathizes with secession.

Despatches from Europe announce the determination of European powers to abide by the fixed policy of recognizing no new government before its recognition by the government from which it has separated.

General Scott stated that he had intelligence from Charleston that Fort Sumter would be attacked to-day. It is said that the intelligence came from Major Anderson himself. Per contra, the government has information that an attack will not be made before the 4th of March.

The Secretary of the Treasury to-day sent to the House an elaborate document, in which he says he believes that duties on imports will continue to be collected at ports of entry established at Carolina, Georgia, Alabama, Louisiana, and Florida, and vessels will be entered and cleared in the usual manner, but that Collectors assume to report duties under State authority. Only about half the officers of customs in these States resigned, while others continued on their duties without considering it necessary to perform this official ceremony.

The document embraces correspondence relative to customs, the New Orleans mint, &c.

MONTGOMERY, Feb. 22.

Congress has unanimously passed an act establishing the free navigation of the Mississippi. It gives general satisfaction.

ST. LOUIS, Feb. 22.

Child, Pratt, & Fox, of this city, deny the report recently published, that several thousand dollars worth of English goods belonging to them had been seized at New Orleans to secure the duties.

A letter from Collector Hatch, of New Orleans, to Collector Donovan, of this city, says that the business of the Custom-house of the former place will be conducted as heretofore, except that transportation bonds are obliged to be executed at that port. The transportation of foreign importations is in no wise interrupted.

[Washington Correspondence of the Louisville Journal.]

WASHINGTON, TUESDAY MORNING,
Feb. 14, 1861.

The Peace Conference promises to realize very quickly the brightest anticipations of those who hoped for a good result from its assemblage. The Committee, of which Mr. Guthrie is chairman, have agreed upon a report which will be made to the Conference to-morrow, and will be adopted by that body, and subsequently by Congress. The Report is in detail substantially the proposition submitted by Mr. Guthrie on the part of the Kentucky Commissioners. Its provisions are similar to those of the Resolutions of the Border State Caucus, offered in the House of Representatives by Mr. Harris, of Maryland. They are altogether acceptable to the Southern Border States, and are less objectionable to the North than the Crittenden Resolutions. No doubt is entertained of the adoption by Congress of such a programme for the settlement of our existing difficulties, when it shall be presented with the recommendation of the Peace Conference now assembled.

Thus the honor of having devised and framed the peace measures, and found the talismanic words with which to still the storm raging so fiercely about us, will belong to Kentucky. Right nobly and right well have Virginia and Kentucky, the mother and daughter, worthy of each other and their patriotic lineage, acted in this emergency. Virginia proposed the peace conference, and Kentucky brought forward in it the measures which are to give peace to the country. They have stretched out their strong arms to steady the tottering pillars of the Republic, and to uphold the still fondly cherished stars and stripes, and to save us from that most terrible of all calamities—disunion. All honor, therefore, to Virginia and Kentucky. They have saved the Union.

The secession movement has run its course. The Southern Confederacy will come still-born into the world, for the Border States of the South will be satisfied with the settlement about to be made, and it will be supremely ridiculous for the Gulf States to stand out from terms of agreement that have been accepted by the Border States. Whatever will satisfy the Border States will bring back the seceders. Georgia will take the lead, she will be followed by Louisiana and Alabama, and auth Carolina and Florida will have to be treated like naughty children, and made to behave themselves and quit using Uncle Sam's fire-arms without permission.

The prospect of a restoration of peace gives to the Federal metropolis more animation and gaiety than has been known since last winter. Little else is thought of, and preparations are making for the celebration on a grand scale of Washington's birth day. It will be a noble tribute to the memory of the Father of his Country if the passage of the peace measures should be announced upon that day. It is recommended that the twenty-second of February shall be everywhere observed with unusual solemnity as a national holiday. The Union men of Maryland intend to make it the occasion of grand Union Jubilees in every county and the city of Baltimore. Will not the Union men of Kentucky do likewise?

L. A. W.

Washington correspondence of the Louisville Journal.]

WASHINGTON, Feb. 19.

The sensation makers have within the last two or three days endeavored to vary the monotony of news from the Federal Capital, by getting up a panic on a small scale, with the report that the Peace Conference is about to adjourn without coming to any agreement. This rumor is altogether unfounded. The secrecy of the proceedings of this Conference is so strictly maintained that outsiders are remitted to simple speculation upon them. It is known that there was yesterday a debate in the Conference for five and a half hours, and that the discussion was animated but by no means inharmonious, and opinions have been expressed by some of the ultra Republican Commissioners that nothing will be done except to recommend the call for a National Convention, but on the other hand the Border State Commissioners are hopeful; some of them express confidence of a different result. It is probable, from all that can be gathered, that the opinions expressed by those who are opposed to the adoption of any compromise measures are colored by their wishes, and that the compromise men are largely in the majority in the conference. Indeed, it is stated by gentlemen who observe with calmness and candor, the prevailing sentiment in the conference that measures of adjustment, based upon the report of Mr. Guthrie, will be adopted, and the only delay now is in perfecting them in such way as to secure as nearly as possible the unanimous support of the conference.

Croakers, who are unwilling to believe that anything can be done to arrest the crumbling to pieces of the Union say that the meeting of this Conference is unfortunate. That it relieves Congress of the responsibility of doing anything in the way of adjustment, and affords an excuse for Congressional inaction. But those who have an opportunity of knowing the purpose and intentions of the several delegations in the Conference accourage the expectation that it will adopt a course that will give entire satisfaction to at least the Border States. This is all that can be asked. The extreme Northern States will have to be satisfied with whatever will satisfy the Northern Border States, and there is reason to believe that all the Gulf States except perhaps South Carolina, will promptly accede to whatever the Southern Border States are willing to accept as a settlement.

Notwithstanding the vote in the House of Representatives upon the bill authorizing the execution of the revenue laws in the seceding States, which is in fact only a reaffirmation of what was done during the administration of Gen. Jackson, in reference to South Carolina, in 1833, the compromise party in Congress is evidently acquiring more strength daily. This is manifested by the squirming of the ultras on the Northern side of the House. It begins to be apparent that unless some measure of pacification shall be adopted the administration of Mr. Lincoln will not be able to obtain the means to carry on the government. The new project for raising the wind suggested by the New York Courier and Enquirer, of the 15th inst., and proposed to be submitted by the Committee of Ways and Means, of which John Sherman is chairman, will prove no more efficacious than any other. It requires the vote of two thirds before the required shall be seven per cent, and that ten million only shall be called for every fifteen days until the requisite amount shall be obtained, and that bonds for ten dollars and upwards shall be issued as the applicants may desire. Gen. Webb argues that this process will render the Government independent of the large capitalists of Boston and New York, who have threatened in plain terms that if an adjustment shall not be speedily made they will not furnish the where-with-all to keep the Government machinery in motion; and thus it will call forth loans in small sums from patriotic citizens of limited capital, who have stowed away their surplus in Savings Banks and old stockings.

This is a shrewd calculation, but it lacks one necessary element of soundness. The premises are not correct. There is no found here for confidence among the masses a few who will, from patriotic motives, advance what they can spare to maintain the Government, but capital is always timid, and men of small means will be chary of buying government certificates which may, in a few weeks or a few months, become worthless, when their little surplus may in the present condition of affairs be required for the support of their families. The hoards in Savings Banks and old stockings will be grasped only the more closely when the heavy capitalists shrink from investing. There is one and only one way to enable the Government to effect the required loans, and that is the restoration of public peace and public confidence. Many of those who are anxious for the success and the splendor of the new administration are beginning to see that the only way to lean more favorably towards the adoption of such pacificatory measures as will restore peace and harmony to the States, integrity to the Union, and credit to the Government.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 21.

Official advices have been received to-day from Ft. Sumter. There is nothing of special interest. The garrison was in want of money but there is no convenient means of supplying it.

A special agent was sent to-day to take charge of the Galveston (Texas) post office.

The Administration is advised of the fact that agents are at the forts purchasing steamers for the Southern Confederacy.

Advices from Montgomery indicate that the Southern Confederacy will regard any attempt of the United States to maintain forts within the seceding States as an act of war which will be followed by instantaneous reprisals. A large number of privateers are in readiness to commence operations on the ocean at a moment's warning.

It is reported that arrangements are already made in California for privateers on the Pacific ocean to prey upon the commerce.

The tariff bill under consideration at Montgomery does not differ materially from that of the U. States. It will apply to all goods imported North of Wilmington, Delaware, and bonds will be accepted from shippers for non-seceding slaveholding States to guard against deceptions.

Mr. Faulkner, of California, stood against Mr. Black's confirmation and Gwin for it.

A letter from an army officer at Savannah says lies of reserve in the Southern army are lavished by the men who assembled here and framed and adopted that Declaration of Independence. I have pondered over the toils that were endured by the officers and soldiers of the army who achieved that independence. I have often inquired of myself, what great principle or idea it was that kept this Confederacy so long together. It was not the mere matter of the separation of the colonies from the mother land, but that sentiment in the Declaration of Independence which gave liberty not alone to the people of this country, but, I hope, to the world through all future time. [Great applause.]

It was that which gave promise that in due time the weight would be lifted from the shoulders of all men. This is a sentiment embodied in the Declaration of Independence. Now, my friends, can the country exist and prosper unless this Declaration of Independence. Now, my friends, can I can, I will consider myself one of the happiest men in the world if I can help save it. If it can not be saved on that principle, it will be truly awful; but if this country cannot be saved without giving up that principle, as I was about to say, I would rather be assassinated on this spot than surrender it. [Applause.] Now, in my view of the present aspect of affairs, there need be no bloodshed or war. There is no necessity for it. I am not in favor of such a course; and may say, so long as the power and the Government is left in the hands of those who have always been entrusted to it, and I do my duty and do right you will stand by me, will you not? (Cheers and cries of "Yes, yes, we will.")

Received as I am by members of a Legislature, the majority of whom do not agree with me in political sentiments, I trust that I may rely on their assistance in piloting the ship of state through this voyage, surrounded by perils as it is—for if it should safely reach the haven at last, there will be no pilot ever needed for another voyage.

Gentlemen, I have already spoken longer than I intended, and I must beg leave to stop here.

Philadelphia, 1.30, P. M.—The train left with Lincoln and suite arrived at Kensington at four o'clock.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 21.

In the Peace Convention to day Dudley Field and Smith, of New York, made strong speeches against compromise.

An attempt will be made to-morrow to force a vote. Result doubtful.

The Virginia delegates gave notice to-day that the next move would be a convention of the Southern States, adopting the Constitution of the United States with guarantees, and an invitation to all States to join the Confederacy.

Advices from Richmond state that Stanton's force bill had created great excitement in Virginia.

The Bell members of Congress have changed their policy, and will allow Stanton's bill to pass, and throw the responsibility on its friends.

There is trouble in the French Legation, owing to contradictory advices sent to Paris. Minister Mercier, who is imbued with secession sentiments, having sent home reports conflicting with official advices from Consuls. Other explanations have been required.

Baron Stoeckel, the Russian Minister, also sympathizes with secession.

Despatches from Europe announce the determination of European powers to abide by the fixed policy of recognizing no new government before its recognition by the government from which it has separated.

General Scott stated that he had intelligence from Charleston that Fort Sumter would be attacked to-day. It is said that the intelligence came from Major Anderson himself. Per contra, the government has information that an attack will not be made before the 4th of March.

The Secretary of the Treasury to-day sent to the House an elaborate document, in which he says he believes that duties on imports will continue to be collected at ports of entry established at Carolina, Georgia, Alabama, Louisiana, and Florida, and vessels will be entered and cleared in the usual manner, but that Collectors assume to report duties under State authority. Only about half the officers of customs in these States resigned, while others continued on their duties without considering it necessary to perform this official ceremony.

The document embraces correspondence relative to customs, the New Orleans mint, &c.

MONTGOMERY, Feb. 22.

Congress has unanimously passed an act establishing the free navigation of the Mississippi. It gives general satisfaction.

ST. LOUIS, Feb. 22.

Child, Pratt, & Fox, of this city, deny the report recently published, that several thousand dollars worth of English goods belonging to them had been seized at New Orleans to secure the duties.

A letter from Collector Hatch, of New Orleans, to Collector Donovan, of this city, says that the business of the Custom-house of the former place will be conducted as heretofore, except that transportation bonds are obliged to be executed at that port. The transportation of foreign importations is in no wise interrupted.

PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 22.

The following is the response of Mr. Lincoln to the authorities of Philadelphia:

Mr. Mayor and Fellow citizens of Philadelphia:

I appear before you to make no lengthy speech, but to thank you for this reception. This reception you have given me to night is not to me the man, but to the individual man who temporarily represents, or should represent, the majesty of the nation. [Cheers.] It is true, as your worthy Mayor has said, there is anxiety amongst the citizens of the United States at this time. I deem it a happy circumstance that this dissatisfied portion of our fellow citizens do not point us to anything in which they are being injured, or are about to be injured—for which reason I have felt all the while justified in concluding that the crisis, the panic, the anxiety of the country at this time is artificial. If there be those who differ with me upon this subject, they have not pointed at the substantial difficulty that exists. I do not mean to say there is no difficulty, but that not do considerable harm—that it has done harm I do not deny.

The hope that has been expressed by your Mayor, that I may be able to restore peace and harmony and prosperity to the country, is most worthy of him, and most happy indeed will I be if I shall be able to verify and fulfil that hope. [Tremendous cheering.] I promise you in all sincerity that I bring to the work a sincere heart; whether I will bring a head equal to that heart it is not for me to say. I think it would be useless to speak of details or plans now. I shall speak officially on next Monday week. If I should not speak then, it were useless for me to do so at any time. When I shall speak I shall take such grounds as I deem best calculated to restore harmony and prosperity to the country and the stability of the union and liberty of those States and this people. Your worthy Mayor has expressed the wish in which I join with him in wishing that it were unnecessary for me to proceed to the city long enough to consult with your merchants and manufacturers, or as it were to listen to the gentle breathings that rise within the conserrated walls wherein the Constitution of the United States and the Declaration of Independence were originally framed and adopted [Enthusiastic applause.] I assure you and all others that I will do nothing on this occasion and upon all occasions during my life, I shall do

WEEKLY JOURNAL.

Agricultural.

[For the Louisville Journal.]

REPORT ON FRUITS TO THE KENTUCKY HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY.

It has been the duty (and a pleasant one) of the Fruit Committee of the Kentucky Horticultural Society to examine carefully and tastefully the fruits presented for exhibition at the regular Saturday meetings through the past season. These notes have been entered in a book kept for this purpose, and is intended for reference and examination by any of the members who may desire to use it. It is proper that a synopsis of these notes be made and entered in the records of the Society, to give them greater permanency, and that the doings of the Society may be better displayed, in view of the value of these notes and descriptions, as the Society has no publishing organ through which to make known the efforts in the cause of pomology. It is to be regretted that more time has not been bestowed by the Committee on them, and it is hoped that hereafter more attention will be given to this important duty. It may be said with truth that the records of the various fruits and the time of ripening of each, are quite as important and interesting as the other proceedings or actions the Society. Commencing the year of 1860, January 7th there were exhibited by different persons and others the following apples, and at different meetings:

Father Abraham.
Red Winter Sweet.
Large Striped Pearmain.
King of Tompkins County, from State of New York.
Newton Pippin.
New York Pippin.
Wine Sap.
Rawles Jannett.
Carolina
Winter Queen.
Mann.
Yellow Bellflower,
Esopus Spitzenburg,
Talman's Sweeting,
Rode Island Greening,
Seedling Apple, from M. S. Gaar.
Pryor Red.
Hewes' Crab, Harrison.
Rome Beauty.
Rounseval.
Lady Apple.
Pres. Ewing,
Seedlings, No. 5, 4, 6, 7, and 2, from J. S Dodge, Edmon.
Columbia Russet.
Crawford Keeper, Ellis,
Robin's Keeper, Smith's Cider, &c.,} from W. Hoover, Cincinnati.
Limber Twig,
Little Romanite.
Crittenden Apple, from Shelby county, Ky.
Allen Seedling, from Dr. Allen.

Large pale lemon colored Seedling, from Muldrow's Hill, by Dr. J. C. Johnston.

There were offered specimens of fine wines and one of brandy by Mr. W. D Gallagher, and Catawba and Hock wine (the latter foreign), by F. S. Kennedy, Esq.

This closes the list of fruits for the winter months of this year. We now commence with the varieties of small fruits, the first of which took place May 18th. The season was not very favorable, but some fair fruits were shown, of which the following strawberries were seen: Wilson's Albany, Hovey Seedling, McAvoy's Superior, Black Prince, Mammoth, (from Alabama,) Hooker's Victoria, Walker's Seedling, Longworth's Prolific, Peabody Seedling, Triumph deGand, Iowa, and Alpine.

June 9th—Raspberries—Brinkle's Orange.

June 23d—Gooseberries—Houghton's Seedling.

Cherries—On the 25th and 26th of May, the Society had a grand display of fruits, flowers, &c., at the Masonic Temple, a premium list, offering liberal premiums for excellence in the different departments was published, and at the exhibition the following fruits were shown some of them very splendid:

Cherries—Black Tartarian, May, 14 premium,
Holland Bigarreau,
May Duke,
Elton,
Early Richmond,
Graffion,
Strawberries—Hovey Seedling, McAvoy Superior, Wilson's Albany, Peabody Seedling, and several other varieties.

The floral display on the occasion was very fine and gave general satisfaction.

June 23d—Currie Brothers' pears, Madeline pears, White Jamaating apples. Breda apricots were shown in a fully ripe condition.

On 30th June early July pears, Chanmontel Modelin, Marie Louise pears were shown. Also Roman and Moorpark or peach apricots, ripe apples: Early Harvest, White Juneating, Carolina Red June, Paradise, Philadelphia Queen, on 24 June Black Eagle, Yellow Spanish, and some other kinds of cherries were shown—Duane's Purple plum was also shown, and some wild kinds.

7th July.—Apples—Carolina Red, June, and Early Harvest were shown. Grapes, Chaumontel, Bourre Giffard, Osband's Summer.

Pears—Duane's Purple, and plums for names.

14th July—Apples—E Harvest, E. Joe, Gravenstein, C. R. June, Summer Queen, Kowsky Codlin, Early Strawberry, Golden, D'Oldenburg, E. Bough, S Rose, E. Strawberry, Williams' favorite; the five last from Wm. Hoover, Cin.

Pears—Dearborn's Seedling, Jargonelle, Germantown for a name, two lots, Osband's Summer, Harvard, Bloodgood.

Grapes.—Grman White Muscat, from Bissel & Salter. N. Y.

Plums—Duane's Purple and three lots for names.

21st July—Plums—Impt. Gage, Red Gage, Bradshaw, Columbia, Lombard, Smith, Orleans, McLaughlin Early Orleans, Duane's Purple, wild and Seedling, do.

Peaches—Early York. Yellow Rareripe, Early Crawford, Hill's Superb Jersey, Briggs' Kennedy Early, Early Tillotson. Cole's Early Red Rareripe.

Pears.—Harvard, Dearborn's Seedling, Tyson, Jargonelle, Doyenne D'Ete, Bartlett, Lewis's Summer.

Apples.—Summer Hagloe, C. R June, Bloody Sweet, Kowsky Codling, Gravenstein, Summer Queen, and for a name one lot.

July 28—Peaches shown—Grosse Mignone, Crawford's Early, Vansant's Superb, Longworth's July, Early York, Coolridge Favorite, Yellow Alberge, Hill's Superb Jersey, Troth D'Vine, Bergamot Early, Red Rareripe, and for names several lots

Pears.—Tyson, Flemish Beauty, Rostelzer Bartlett, White Doyenne, Doyenne D'Ete, St. Ghislain, Green Bu rre.

Grapes—Bech Hamburg, and Victoria, from Bissell & Salter, N Y., and one lot from E. Wilson, for a name.

Plums — Washington, Imperial Gage, Smith's Orleans, Lombard, D'Purple, and several for names.

August 4th—Pears—Bartlett, Flemish Beauty, Mt. Gaisiain, Seckle, Stevens' Gennesee.

Plums.—Imperial Gage, Lombard, Bradshaw, Yellow Egg, Red Gage, and Yellow Gage.

Peaches— Vansant Superb, Red Rareripe, E Newington, Longworth's Cling, Hill's Superb Jersey Grosse Mignone, Geo. W. Yellowalberge.

Apples—Jeffrey's Seedlings, Pearmain Crew, Bennett Sweeting, Emperor (foreign varieties,) Maiden Blush, Talliman Sweet, and some foreign varieties.

August 14th—Pears—Woodstock, S. Ghislain, La Juive, Soldat Laboure, Bourre Giffault, Bourre D'Amalis, Doyenne D'Ete, Flemish beauty, Bergamot D'Esperine. The display poor, only Bartlett and Seckle fine.

Peaches—Longworth's Cling, Morris White, Old Mixon Cling, Old Mixon Free, Teton D'Venus, Vansant Superb, Newington, and several fine lots not named. The display of peaches was fine.

Plums—Washington Red Gage, Columbia, Coe's Golden Drop, Yellow Egg, Lombard, Imperial Gage, Yellow Gage, Seedling from Green Gage and Damons.

Apple—Maiden's Blush, Porter, American Summer Pearmain, Jeffrey's Seedling, High Tulip, Barn' Seedling, Pearmain Crew, Knight's Golden Pippin; the five last are foreign varieties and very beautiful.

Grapes — Black Hamburg, Frontignan, Golden Prolific, Grown under glass. Diana not quite ripe.

August 18th—Pears —Bartlett, White Doyenne, St. Ghislain, Flemish Beauty, Pratt.

Peaches —Old Mixon Free, Longworth's Cling, Catharine, Vansant Superb, Newington Cling.

Apples.—B lmont, Am. Sum'r., Pearmain, Alexand-r, Porter, Gravenstein, Maiden Blush, Talliman Sweet, and some foreign varieties.

Plums.—Yellow Egg, Lombard, Imp. Gage, Red Gage, Jefferson.

August 25th—Pears.—Stevens' Gennessee, Bartlett, Seckel, White Doyenne, Fondante D'Automne, White Doyenne, Bonchuten Fondante, Hacklebarne, Doyenne Boussock, Wilkstock, Flemish Beauty, Pratt, Buffum, Belle Lucrative, Dummore.

Peaches.—Tippecanoe, Leopold, Rodman's Cling, Catharine, Crawford late, Old Mixon Cling, Grand Admirable, and several lots for names.

Plums.—Washington, Yellow Egg, Coe's Golden Drop, Imp. Gage.

Grapes —Black Hamburg, White Frontignan, Delaware, Catawba, Dana.

Sept. 1st—Pears—Louise Bon D'Jersey, Headcourt, Duchess D'Angouleme, Swan's Orange, White D'Angouleme, Seckel, Bartlett, Belle, Buffum, Oswego Beurre.

Peaches—Redman's Cling, Robinson Crusoe, Tippecanoe, Crawford's Late, Columbia, Claret Cling, Cole's White Melacotone, G. Admirable.

Grapes—Herbemont, Catawba.

Apples—High Tulip, Pigeon, and some other kinds.

Sept 7th—Between this period and the 1st of the month there was no display by the Society members in their rooms. The Southwestern Agricultural and Mechanical Society attracted to its tables the fruits of our members for competition for premiums, and consequently we report nothing for our Society.

Sept. 15th.—Pears—Louise Bon D'Jersey, Duchess D'Angouleme, Seckel, Buffum, White Doyenne, Headcourte.

Peaches—Old Mixon Free, Longworth's Cling, Catharine, Vansant Superb, Newington Cling.

Apples—Bellflower, Haland Pippin, Gloria Mundi, Brownell Sweet, and several lots for names.

Peaches—Smock's Late Free, Yellow October, Columbia, Late Heath, and several for names.

Grapes—Catawba in quantities.

This closes the sales season, and the meetings of members was held at the office of the president on each Saturday. Some few members met and talked over the subjects presented at the time. They will refer to them hereafter with pleasant reminiscences, and congratulate themselves that they have in our worthy president a man who contributes so much from his abundance of information and his labors in the cause of horticulture.

The past season, notwithstanding the severe drought which occurred during the summer, has presented an improvement in the general appearance of the fruits shown, and in the year the variety has been greater than in any former season, giving greater encouragement to its culture, and deciding a question favorably in the minds of many as to the propriety of cultivating this fruit on quince stalks. The specimens represented by nearly very fine specimens of the different varieties known to our fruit growers as suited to our climate, and although in the early part of the season there was much complaint of imperfect and wormy fruit, on the whole the supply was good. The varieties which attracted most admiration for size, color, and good bearing qualities were those recommended by this society in its report to the United States Pomological Society at Philadelphia last fall.

The apples of the early varieties shown were fully up to former exhibitions and confirmed the favorable opinions entertained for some of those sorts which have been favorites, such as Early Harvest, Carolina Red June, &c. There have been shown some new and attractive fruits grown in this vicinity on trees imported from Europe, and if they maintain their past appearance and on further acquaintance prove suited to our climate and soil may become desirable additions to our recommended list of fruits. The late fall and winter crop of apples may be said to have been a failure and consequently were not many shown.

The society is under obligations to Mr. Downer, of Dixton, for a box of specimens of seedlings and some other kinds, which were duly examined and notes and descriptions taken of them. They were all of keeping varieties, and some of them thought very favorably of and recommended for further trial. Among them specimens of the Ben Davis apple was found to be identical with New York pippin, and has been so decided by examination and comparison with Mr. Ellis, bark, &c., of the trees.

During the season of displays on tables the florists have contributed regularly in beautiful and tasteful bouquets of flowers, thereby adding to the interest of the scenes. We now have in our vicinity and city a number of enterprising men engaged in this cultivation of flowers, &c., who are able at all times to supply demands.

ORMSBY HITE,
Sec'y Ky. Hort. Society.

THE EFFECT IN THE NORTH.—It has been proclaimed a thousand times by the secession leaders, that, if the Border Slave States should refuse to go at once out of the Union, their refusal would be regarded by the Northern Republic ns as indicating a determination to submit quietly to all aggressions, past, present, and future, and that the North would consequently give itself no further trouble or thought in regard to compromise. Those leaders have asserted and asseverated in every form of words, that the last and only hope of the North's being brought to compromise at all, to concede anything whatever, depended absolutely upon the going of the whole of the Border States just as the Cotton States have gone. Hence they raised the cry, when Tennessee cast her late overwhelming and crushing vote against secession, that any hope previously cherished in regard to Northern conciliation or justice might as well be dismissed from men's minds at once and forever.

We dissented in this matter from the views of the secession leaders. We regarded those views as both erroneous and absurd. We believed that the patriotic course of the Border States would have an influence in the North directly the reverse of that which they said it would have. We did not doubt for an instant that it would encourage and strengthen the spirit of conciliation. In this we reasoned from the plainest principles of human nature, and we were not mistaken. The salutary effect of the late elections in the Border States, especially Tennessee, is strongly visible in the columns of very many of the Republican papers. Read the following from the New York Times, a Republican organ fully equal to the Tribune in ability and influence, and scarcely inferior to it in circulation. Read, and then judge whether the Border State elections have weakened or promoted in the North the cause of conciliation:

THE ELECTIONS IN THE BORDER STATES.—Tennessee has just proclaimed her loyalty to the Union and the Constitution. She adds her voice to that of Virginia, in declaring her desire to preserve in all its vigor the form of government which our fathers created, and to have no part in the plots and revolutions by which selfish and unprincipled conspirators are seeking its destruction. The election which has just taken place in those States are among the most important which have ever occurred in this country—and the results are such as must carry the most profound satisfaction to the hearts of every patriot. They serve the purpose of extremists to misrepresent their character and underrate their significance; but it is gratifying to know that both these States have voted for the Union with the utmost unanimity of additional guarantees for their institutions and their rights.

But this does not essentially change the fact or diminish its importance. It is still true that these great slaveholding States have refused to throw their weight into the scale of secession. They have shown that they are not parties to the great conspiracy, and that they will not be dragged into complicity with its machinations. They refuse, distinctly and emphatically, to be made the tools and instruments of the destroyers of the Republic, unless she sacrifices her own safety and that of the American Union and substituting a great Slave Empire in its stead. They repel the attempt to precipitate them into revolution, or to throw upon them the whole burden of supporting the revolution which others have commenced. The other Border States will unquestionably follow their example. Kentucky, Maryland, Delaware, Missouri, and North Carolina will beyond all doubt also stand fast by the Union.

We have then the great fact demonstrated that there is a powerful, vigorous, resolute, and devoted Union party in the Southern States. It was doubt of that fact which palsyed every effort at conciliation, and involved the fate of the Confederacy in gloomy uncertainty. It has been settled from the beginning that all talk of compromise was *premature* so long as the whole South seemed bowing to the Union, and ready for its destruction. There was no basis for compromise—nothing to compromise with—nothing to make compromise desirable or useful, while the Southern States held themselves aloof from the Government, and in no willing to render it either obedience or respect. It was impossible for the Republican party to make terms for the possession of the Government which the people had already given to them, or to purchase the privilege of inaugurating a President constitutionally elected, and of wielding the power which the people had devolved upon him, was not to be tolerated or dreamed of for a moment.

But all this is changed. We have evidence now of a Union party in the Southern States. The Government has friends, the Constitution has supporters there, with whom to treat. Conciliation and compromise become now acts of friendly arrangement, and not of humiliating fear and defiant enemies. We have no hesitation in saying that the result of these elections not only entitles, but requires, the Republican party to treat the whole question in a different spirit, and to tender to the Union party in the South every guarantee which justice can grant or ask, against any infringement of their rights, or any disturbance of their domestic peace. We have also asserted that the Republican party desires and seeks the preservation of the Union,—and that it stands ready to make any sacrifice, consistent with principle and self-respect, for the accomplishment of this object.

☞The following resolutions were a week or two ago adopted without dissent by both branches of the Wisconsin Legislature:

WHEREAS, The States of Kentucky and Maryland, whose citizens suffer more loss than those of any other State from the escape of their slaves, unmoved by any such pretexts, have lately declared their loyalty to the Constitution and the Union. And—

Whereas, The people of Wisconsin, Inspired by such examples of patriotism as well as actuated by a sense of their own duty, are ready at all times to meet fraternal advances in the spirit in which they are made, able to maintain in good faith any provision of the Federal Constitution, Therefore

Resolved by the Senate, the Assembly concurring. That the Judiciary Committee of the Senate and Assembly be directed to examine and revise the laws of this State relating to kidnapping, habeas corpus, and the rendition of fugitives from labor, so as to make the same in all things conform to the Constitution of the United States, if in anything they conflict therewith.

HON. THORNTON F. MARSHALL.—We publish to-day with great pleasure the able address of Senator Marshall to the people of the 30th district, composed of the counties of Bracken and Harrison. The account of his stewardship which this gentleman gives to his constituents is able and convincing, and explains most satisfactorily the patriotic motives which actuated his course during the recent session. His arguments against the policy of calling a State Convention are unanswerable, and his exposure of the perjury which would follow his vote as a Senator in favor of such a call is complete. Thank God that the State of Kentucky possesses in her councils such men as Thornton F. Marshall—men unawed by the frowns of party, uninfluenced by the ambitious schemes which have led others so wildly astray from the path of duty, and undeterred from following the dictates of his conscience by the fanatical appeals which have been made to a false standard of loyalty. We commend his address to the people of the entire State, as an able exposition of the motives which guided the majority of the Legislature in resisting the recommendations of the Governor's special message and all the ingenious appliances used under the direction of others in high places to precipitate Kentucky into anarchy, revolution, and secession:

TO THE PEOPLE OF HARRISON AND BRACKEN COUNTIES.—Less than two years ago you were kind enough to honor me with a seat in the Senate of my native State. The country then, and until recently, was in the enjoyment of "limitless national prosperity," "and a degree of domestic and social happiness, unequaled by any other people," so graphically described by our distinguished Chief Magistrate in his message to the Legislature upon its reassembling in obedience to his proclamation. Since then, strange unexpected, and deplorable events have unhappily transpired in our political affairs. These events, which I need not now enumerate, for they are familiar to all, have suddenly convulsed the whole State, and doubtless have, to some extent, affected my relations toward you in the high position in which I have, by your kindness, been placed. Amidst these new and startling events, I have in a great measure, been left without your friendly aid, to choose my own course. I have done so fearlessly and honestly, and, as I trust, in a way to promote the best interests of the country. I have found some of those with whom I have heretofore acted in political affairs, differing radically with me on questions of the gravest and vital importance to the people of the State now, and for all time to come. This to me his been a matter of the sincerest regret. I have differed with those who favored the call for a State Convention at this juncture in our affairs. Such a Convention would be clothed with almost limitless sovereignty over the most sacred rights, civil and political, of the hundreds of thousands of freemen in Kentucky; nor is the power of such a body confined within the boundaries of our people's rights. Its powers extend to the very existence of the American Union and substituting a great Slave Empire in its stead. They repel the attempt to precipitate them into revolution, or to throw upon them the whole burden of supporting the revolution which others have commenced. The other Border States will unquestionably follow their example. Kentucky, Maryland, Delaware, Missouri, and North Carolina will beyond all doubt also stand fast by the Union.

We have then the great fact demonstrated that there is a powerful, vigorous, resolute, and devoted Union party in the Southern States. It was doubt of that fact which palsyed every effort at conciliation, and involved the fate of the Confederacy in gloomy uncertainty. It has been settled from the beginning that all talk of compromise was *premature* so long as the whole South seemed bowing to the Union, and ready for its destruction. There was no basis for compromise—nothing to compromise with—nothing to make compromise desirable or useful, while the Southern States held themselves aloof from the Government, and in no willing to render it either obedience or respect. It was impossible for the Republican party to make terms for the possession of the Government which the people had already given to them, or to purchase the privilege of inaugurating a President constitutionally elected, and of wielding the power which the people had devolved upon him, was not to be tolerated or dreamed of for a moment.

But all this is changed. We have evidence now of a Union party in the Southern States. The Government has friends, the Constitution has supporters there, with whom to treat. Conciliation and compromise become now acts of friendly arrangement, and not of humiliating fear and defiant enemies. We have no hesitation in saying that the result of these elections not only entitles, but requires, the Republican party to treat the whole question in a different spirit, and to tender to the Union party in the South every guarantee which justice can grant or ask, against any infringement of their rights, or any disturbance of their domestic peace. We have also asserted that the Republican party desires and seeks the preservation of the Union,—and that it stands ready to make any sacrifice, consistent with principle and self-respect, for the accomplishment of this object.

THE ROMAN CATHOLIC PRESS.—So far as we know, every Roman Catholic paper in the United States is giving a warm and hearty support to the Union. We are glad to see this, for the influence of the Roman Catholic press on a large portion of the population o the country is very great. We copy the following paragraphs from a very spirited and patriotic article in the New York Freeman's Journal of last Saturday:

Secession has made the South disloyal to its Northern allies—allies, be it remembered, who were defeated by Republicanism only through the Southern heresies of Iecompletonism and Breckinridgeism. Is it good faith in the South to force us, who have been true to our obligations under the Constitution, to choose now between swinging over to be her a "Republican" regime which we detest and abhor, and turning against that very Union, and tearing up the letter of that Constitution, which, from our cradles, we have been taught to cherish, to venerate, and, when necessary, to die for!

The Border Slave States, with North Carolina and Tennessee, are making a heroic fight to preserve the glories that have kindled and charmed with such unparalleled richness round the Union of these States. The advocates of disunion among them insist that there can be no living with the North and New England—and the minnies from New England respond by jingling their little abolition bells, and gabbling bad poetry and worse philosophy.

It is disgusting. Nevertheless we repeat the cry of COURAGE! to our brothers in the Border States. We say, fight on, struggle on, wait, till we have just one chance before the people, and we will see you how little the South has to apprehend in future from political abolitionism.

UNION MOVEMENT IN TENNESSEE.—There was a large meeting held at Memphis on Friday night last in honor of the late Union victory. The suggestion was made that the delegates elected to the convention, which the people refused to call, and any other citizens of the State who desire to preserve this Union and maintain the rights of the Southern States under the Constitution, should meet at Nashville on the 25th of February to lay down a platform for the future action of the Union party. The meeting resolved that at the late election for convention and for delegates, the people, being fearful that, should a convention assemble, their sovereignty might be violated, as has been the case in some of the Gulf States, and that the State might be precipitated out of the Union, determined that there should be no convention. It asserted also that the election demonstrated the following facts as the opinion of the people o Tennessee:

1. That we have not acted in an excited or hasty temper, but as freemen firmly intent on asserting their rights.

2. That Tennessee is willing to await the action of the great border slave States, now in convention, before taking that their interests and honor are equal to ours.

3. That though not hasty in our action, we are firm in the determination to have this question of the great border slave States, now in convention, decided, if possible, by our sudden and *unbounded* control over the external relations which the State is hereafter to bear to her sister States of the Confederacy. We were told that the bold, defiant, and persistent aggression of our Northern brethren upon Southern rights rendered a political union with them not only undesirable, but practically intolerable. That some of the Southern States had already, by ordinances of secession, broken the bonds of fraternity which bound them to the Federal Union; that others would follow their example, and that Southern loyalty, unless she acted promptly, would soon, *alone*, of all the slave States, be found acknowledging the obligations of the National Constitution, under which our fathers created the nation, been so signally blessed, and has, with unparalleled rapidity, attained such a lofty position amongst the nations of the earth. We were told, too, that the *irrevocable fiat* of secession was *in fact* already issued, and that the seceding States would immediately proceed to form another Confederacy; that Kentucky, unless she hastened her steps, would be excluded from it, and that if war must be resorted to, any hesitating as to her action. Appeals of this character were made to induce Kentucky to take the initiative toward secession. That step was, in my judgment, would have been exceedingly unwise and injudicious at this time, if not fatal to the position which Kentucky, in common with Virginia, has assumed as mediator between the contending sections; hence I have, with my votes, and with all the humble abilities I possessed, steadily opposed the calling of a Convention, and every other kindred movement which might be regarded as looking to a separation of Kentucky from the Federal Union, or arraying her in hostility to it. We were at peace with both sections. The Federal and State Constitutions still continued to extend over us their protecting and benignant care. The flag of our country, which is at home, honored abroad, the emblem of our national power and greatness, still extending over us, as Kentuckians and as loyal citizens of the North American Republic, its ample and glorious folds. We were told, however, that we could no longer rely upon them for defence or safety, and that Kentucky, brave, generous, true-hearted Kentucky, who never yet, in all her past history, turned her proud face from a friend or her back upon an oppressor, must now do both, and like timid men, impelled alone by their fears, run away, God only knows where, for we have not been able to tell me. I opposed the calling of a convention as recommended for another very satisfactory reason. I had no such power. You have not given me any such power. Not even the Governor, the Legislature, nor any other organized department of the government, under the Constitution, has the power to summon into existence any such revolutionary tribunal. Scarce ten years since you called a convention to reconstruct your State Constitution. Your wise men, premising for the integrity of your race, intending to guard your liberties and the liberties which our fathers created, and to have no part in the plots and revolutions by which selfish and unprincipled conspirators are seeking its destruction. Is a similar necessity has not taken place in the States are among the most important which have ever occurred in this country—and the results are such as must carry the most profound satisfaction to the hearts of every patriot. They serve the purpose of extremists to misrepresent their character and underrate their significence; but it is gratifying to know that both these States have voted for the Union with the utmost unanimity of additional guarantees for their institutions and their rights.

But this does not essentially change the fact or diminish its importance. It is still true that these great slaveholding States have refused to throw their weight into the scale of secession. They have shown that they are not parties to the great conspiracy, and that they will not be dragged into complicity with its machinations. They refuse, distinctly and emphatically, to be made the tools and instruments of the destroyers of the Republic, unless she sacrifices her own safety and that of the American Union and substituting a great Slave Empire in its stead. They repel the attempt to precipitate them into revolution, or to throw upon them the whole burden of supporting the revolution which others have commenced. The other Border States will unquestionably follow their example. Kentucky, Maryland, Delaware, Missouri, and North Carolina will beyond all doubt also stand fast by the Union.

We have then the great fact demonstrated that there is a powerful, vigorous, resolute, and devoted Union party in the Southern States. It was doubt of that fact which palsyed every effort at conciliation, and involved the fate of the Confederacy in gloomy uncertainty. It has been settled from the beginning that all talk of compromise was *premature* so long as the whole South seemed bowing to the Union, and ready for its destruction. There was no basis for compromise—nothing to compromise with—nothing to make compromise desirable or useful, while the Southern States held themselves aloof from the Government, and in no willing to render it either obedience or respect. It was impossible for the Republican party to make terms for the possession of the Government which the people had already given to them, or to purchase the privilege of inaugurating a President constitutionally elected, and of wielding the power which the people had devolved upon him, was not to be tolerated or dreamed of for a moment.

But all this is changed. We have evidence now of a Union party in the Southern States. The Government has friends, the Constitution has supporters there, with whom to treat. Conciliation and compromise become now acts of friendly arrangement, and not of humiliating fear and defiant enemies. We have no hesitation in saying that the result of these elections not only entitles, but requires, the Republican party to treat the whole question in a different spirit, and to tender to the Union party in the South every guarantee which justice can grant or ask, against any infringement of their rights, or any disturbance of their domestic peace. We have also asserted that the Republican party desires and seeks the preservation of the Union,—and that it stands ready to make any sacrifice, consistent with principle and self-respect, for the accomplishment of this object.

☞The following resolutions were a week or two ago adopted without dissent by both branches of the Wisconsin Legislature:

WHEREAS, The States of Kentucky and Maryland, whose citizens suffer more loss than those of any other State from the escape of their slaves, unmoved by any such pretexts, have lately declared their loyalty to the Constitution and the Union. And—

Whereas, The people of Wisconsin, Inspired by such examples of patriotism as well as actuated by a sense of their own duty, are ready at all times to meet fraternal advances in the spirit in which they are made, able to maintain in good faith any provision of the Federal Constitution, Therefore

Resolved by the Senate, the Assembly concurring. That the Judiciary Committee of the Senate and Assembly be directed to examine and revise the laws of this State relating to kidnapping, habeas corpus, and the rendition of fugitives from labor, so as to make the same in all things conform to the Constitution of the United States, if in anything they conflict therewith.

MONTGOMERY, Feb. 18.

The inauguration ceremonies to-day exhibited the grandest pageant ever witnessed in the South. There was an immense crowd on Capitol Hill, consisting of a great array of the beauty, the military, and citizens of the different States of the Confederacy.

Mr. Davis commenced his inaugural address at one o'clock. He said:

Gentlemen of the Congress of the Confederate States of America:

FRIENDS AND FELLOW-CITIZENS: Called to the difficult and responsible station of Chief Executive of the Provisional Government which you have instituted, I approach the discharge of the duties assigned me with an humble distrust of my abilities, but with a sustaining confidence in the wisdom of those who are to guide and aid me in the administration of public affairs and an abiding faith in the virtue and patriotism of the people.

Looking forward to the speedy establishment of a permanent government, to take the place of this, and which, by its greater moral and physical power, will be better able to combat with the many difficulties which arise from the conflicting interests of separate nations. I enter upon the duties of the office to which I have been called with the hope that the beginning of our career as a Confederacy may be guided by favor and blessing which usually crown the efforts of a people struggling for the attainment of their rights; and I feel that on an occasion like the present, humility becomes us before Him from whom proceed the counsels which govern the affairs of men. And in His hands our future success and present circumstances, with our natural resources, joined to our active and zealous co-operation, with the resolution inspired by a just cause, warrant me in the belief that we may look hopefully forward to the early establishment of our separate nationality and the full recognition of our position by the other nations of the earth. We may trust, too, that the exhibition of our peaceful intentions will be met by corresponding sentiments on the part of those who have been unjustly provoked to contest our right to self-government. Doing only what was necessary to secure our rights and defend our firesides, we desire no conflict with our late associates, and neither designs nor desires the conquest of any portion of their territory. Our industrial pursuits have received no check; the cultivation of our fields progresses as heretofore, and even should we be involved in war there would be no considerable diminution in the production of the staples which have created for our exports, in which the commercial world has an interest scarcely less than our own. This common interest of producer and consumer can only be destroyed by an exterior force which should obstruct its transmission to foreign parties, a course of conduct which would be detrimental to the manufacturing and commercial interests of those who have assumed the control of the government from which we have separated, a policy so detrimental to the civilized world, as to render such hostile conduct unlikely to be declared by even a stronger desire to inflict injustice upon us; but if it be otherwise, a terrible responsibility will rest upon it, and the sufferings of millions will be the just forfeit to the policy and wickedness of our aggressors.

In the meantime there will remain to us, besides the ordinary remedies before suggested, the well known resources for retaliation, which, within any of an enemy. Experience in public stations of a subordinate grade to this which your kindness has conferred has taught me that care and trial and unprejudiced action are the price of your elevation. You will see many errors to forgive, many deficiencies to tolerate, but you shall not find in me either a want of zeal or fidelity to the cause that is to me the highest hope and of most endearing affection. Your generosity has bestowed upon me an undeserved distinction which I neither sought nor desired. Upon a continuance of the favor of the people of this great State. (Great applause.) I have the pleasure, Sir, to introduce you to the Legislature of New York. In joint convention assembled, to welcome the President elect of the Confederate States.

Mr. Lincoln responded as follows:

Mr. President and Gentlemen of the Legislature of the State of New York:

It is with feelings of great diffidence, and I may say, with feelings of awe, perhaps greater than I have recently experienced, that I meet you here in this place, the birthplace of so many historic men, the renown of those great men who have stood here, and been heard here, all crowd around my fancy and incline me to shrink from any attempt to address you—I feel that I have not been able to return the generous manner in which you have invited me, and by the still more generous manner in which you have received me without distinction of party. I cannot but feel unworthy of all this has been done in any personal services, but that it is done, in so far as I am regarded in the light of an humble instrument of the majesty of this great nation. I doubt not this is truth, and the whole spirit of the case; and this is as it should be; it is much more gratifying to me that the distinction has been given to me as the representative of a free people, than it could possibly be, if tendered me as an evidence of devotion to me, or to any one man, personally; and now I think it is more than I can justly bear, when I am brought before you in this way, and as the representative of the free people of the United States, you may readily conceive that I should be unwilling to speak at any length. I feel unwilling to speak at any length. I feel merely to assure you of my gratitude for these manifestations of your good will. I come with diffidence and distrust to the discharge of the great duties devolved on me by the kindness and confidence of the Congress of the Confederate States. I thank you, therefore, for this kind manifestations of favor and approbation you exhibit on this occasion.

NEW YORK, Feb. 19.

At every station between Albany and this city some exhibition of enthusiasm was made, and to day's journey has been a continued ovation.

At Poughkeepsie the immense concourse of people was assembled. The President elect was welcomed by the Mayor, and he expressed gratification at such an immense auditory, and such a noble demonstration in honor of the man who, at this time, humbly but earnestly represents the majority of the nation. This reception, like all others emanating from all the different parties, indicates the earnest desire on the part of the whole people, without regard to party, to save, not the country, because the country will save itself, but to save the institutions of the country; those institutions under which, there three quarters of a century, we have grown to be a great, intelligent, and a happy people—the greatest, most intelligent, and happiest on earth. It indicates that the whole people are willing to make common cause for this object. If, as ever, some have been successful in the recent election and who, Sir, you shall have assumed, as you soon will assume, the office of President of the United States, you may, in the discharge of your constitutional duties, rely on the support of the people of this great State. (Great applause.) I have the pleasure, Sir, to introduce you to the Legislature of New York, in joint convention assembled, to welcome the President elect of the United States.

Mr. Lincoln responded as follows:

Mr. President and Gentlemen of the Legislature of the State of New York:

It is with feelings of great diffidence, and I may say, with feelings of awe, perhaps greater than I have recently experienced, that I meet you here in this place, the birthplace of so many historic men, the renown of those great men who have stood here, and been heard here, all crowd around my fancy and incline me to shrink from any attempt to address you—I feel that I have not been able to return the generous manner in which you have invited me, and by the still more generous manner in which you have received me without distinction of party. I cannot but feel unworthy of all this has been done in any personal services, but that it is done, in so far as I am regarded in the light of an humble instrument of the majesty of this great nation. I doubt not this is truth, and the whole spirit of the case; and this is as it should be; it is much more gratifying to me that the distinction has been given to me as the representative of a free people, than it could possibly be, if tendered me as an evidence of devotion to me, or to any one man, personally; and now I think it is more than I can justly bear, when I am brought before you in this way, and as the representative of the free people of the United States, you may readily conceive that I should be unwilling to speak at any length. I feel merely to assure you of my gratitude for these manifestations of your good will. I come with diffidence and distrust to the discharge of the great duties devolved on me by the kindness and confidence of the Congress of the Confederate States. I thank you, therefore, for this kind manifestations of favor and approbation you exhibit on this occasion.

NEW YORK, Feb. 19.

At every station between Albany and this city some exhibition of enthusiasm was made, and to day's journey has been a continued ovation.

At Poughkeepsie the immense concourse of people was assembled. The President elect was welcomed by the Mayor, and he expressed gratification at such an immense auditory, and such a noble demonstration in honor of the man who, at this time, humbly but earnestly represents the majority of the nation. This reception, like all others emanating from all the different parties, indicates the earnest desire on the part of the whole people, without regard to party, to save, not the country, because the country will save itself, but to save the institutions of the country; those institutions under which, there three quarters of a century, we have grown to be a great, intelligent, and a happy people—the greatest, most intelligent, and happiest on earth. It indicates that the whole people are willing to make common cause for this object. If, as ever, some have been successful in the recent election and who, Sir, you shall have assumed, as you soon will assume, the office of President of the United States, you may, in the discharge of your constitutional duties, rely on the support of the people of this great State. (Great applause.) I have the pleasure, Sir, to introduce you to the Legislature of New York, in joint convention assembled, to welcome the President elect of the United States.

Mr. Lincoln responded as follows:

Mr. President and Gentlemen of the Legislature of the State of New York:

It is with feelings of great diffidence, and I may say, with feelings of awe, perhaps greater than I have recently experienced, that I meet you here in this place, the birthplace of so many historic men, the renown of those great men who have stood here, and been heard here, all crowd around my fancy and incline me to shrink from any attempt to address you—I feel that I have not been able to return the generous manner in which you have invited me, and by the still more generous manner in which you have received me without distinction of party. I cannot but feel unworthy of all this has been done in any personal services, but that it is done, in so far as I am regarded in the light of an humble instrument of the majesty of this great nation. I doubt not this is truth, and the whole spirit of the case; and this is as it should be; it is much more gratifying to me that the distinction has been given to me as the representative of a free people, than it could possibly be, if tendered me as an evidence of devotion to me, or to any one man, personally; and now I think it is more than I can justly bear, when I am brought before you in this way, and as the representative of the free people of the United States, you may readily conceive that I should be unwilling to speak at any length. I feel merely to assure you of my gratitude for these manifestations of your good will. I come with diffidence and distrust to the discharge of the great duties devolved on me by the kindness and confidence of the Congress of the Confederate States. I thank you, therefore, for this kind manifestations of favor and approbation you exhibit on this occasion.

MONTGOMERY, Feb. 18.

The inauguration ceremonies to-day exhibited the grandest pageant ever witnessed in the South. There was an immense crowd on Capitol Hill, consisting of a great array of the beauty, the military, and citizens of the different States of the Confederacy.

Mr. Davis commenced his inaugural address at one o'clock. He said:

Gentlemen of the Congress of the Confederate States of America:

FRIENDS AND FELLOW-CITIZENS: Called to the difficult and responsible station of Chief Executive of the Provisional Government which you have instituted, I approach the discharge of the duties assigned me with an humble distrust of my abilities, but with a sustaining confidence in the wisdom of those who are to guide and aid me in the administration of public affairs and an abiding faith in the virtue and patriotism of the people.

Looking forward to the speedy establishment of a permanent government, to take the place of this, and which, by its greater moral and physical power, will be better able to combat with the many difficulties which arise from the conflicting interests of separate nations. I enter upon the duties of the office to which I have been called with the hope that the beginning of our career as a Confederacy may be guided by favor and blessing which usually crown the efforts of a people struggling for the attainment of their rights; and I feel that on an occasion like the present, humility becomes us before Him from whom proceed the counsels which govern the affairs of men. And in His hands our future success and present circumstances, with our natural resources, joined to our active and zealous co-operation, with the resolution inspired by a just cause, warrant me in the belief that we may look hopefully forward to the early establishment of our separate nationality and the full recognition of our position by the other nations of the earth. We may trust, too